

April, 1975

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## U.S. dilemma: fiscal soundness vs. compassion

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington President Ford's administration, trying to balance "economic and fiscal" soundness with compassion for the poor and jobless, still meets bugh-sledding on Capitol Hill.

Latest evidence was the frosty reception given by the Senate Finance Committee to Treasury Secretary William E. Simon's plea that upper-income families share in 1974 tax cuts, according to the proportion taxes they pay.

"Families earning over \$20,000 a year," Mr. Simon told this newspaper in a telephone interview, "pay 52 percent of all taxes." They would get back, he added, only 10 percent of the total rebate under a tax plan passed by the House. Mr. Ford's program could return 42 percent to upper-income people.

Higher-income families, the Treasury chief argued before the Senate Finance Committee, are more likely than poor Americans to bolster the

Cambodia aid outlook:  
food only

Congress may OK  
arms for S. Vietnam

By Robert P. Hey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Here is the outlook for administrative requests for military and economic aid to Cambodia and Vietnam on the basis of new congressional findings, as Senate committee hearings opened into Cambodian aid:

• Congress almost surely will approve additional food aid to embattled Cambodia, probably the full \$73 million the Ford administration seeks. Action will be taken quickly, probably completed before Congress re-

eeses in two weeks for Easter.

• Chances of congressional approval, however, are "very dim" for the additional military aid to Cambodia sought by the President. Without this additional ammunition and other military supplies, say administration officials from the President on down, the Lon Nol government now besieged Phnom Penh likely will not be able to survive until the onset of the rainy season which begins in June.

• The possibility remains of a compromise bill to provide some military aid to South Vietnam in exchange for a definite ending date for all aid to that nation, economic as well as military.

This week Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho and James B. Pearson (R) of Kansas, proponents of such a com-

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U.S. economy by buying major items with their rebates, like cars and household appliances.

### One-year infusion

Mr. Simon, denying in the interview that he was "heartless" and "callous," as charged by consumer spokesmen, stressed that the President's longer-term tax reform policy is weighted to help low-income families.

The White House, he said, proposes lifting the "poverty income level" — below which no income taxes would be paid — to \$5,600. Also, continued Mr. Simon, the tax rate in the lowest tax bracket would be reduced from 14 to 7 percent, with reductions also slated for the next three tax brackets.

The rebate program, he stressed, "is a one-year infusion," designed to stimulate the economy, still sinking into its deepest recession since World War II.

President Ford's tax-cut plan would rebate up to \$1,000 of 1974 income taxes to upper-income taxpayers. The bill passed by the House and now being considered by the Senate would limit this group's share to generally \$100, with larger rebates going to low-income Americans.

"If," Mr. Simon said, "you were to approach tax [rebate] policy strictly from an economic and fiscal point of view — what would help the economy the most — you would give an equal percentage rebate straight across the board, to big and little."

### Stimulative purpose

That, he conceded, would be politically impossible, "so you design a compromise," to do the stimulative job while giving extra help to the poor.

President Ford, meanwhile, asked Congress for \$2 billion to extend 310,000 public service jobs through the first half of 1976, and to create 760,000 summer jobs for unemployed young people.

The nation's unemployment rate, over 8 percent overall, is above 20 percent for teen-agers and more than 40 percent for black teen-agers.

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## Palestinian raid: impact on Kissinger



By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist  
Kissinger, the middle man between Egypt's Sadat and Israel's Rabin

## Mideast diplomacy builds to climax

By Joseph C. Harsch

The climactic moment of 16 months of American diplomacy has arrived. U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is about to start his latest round of talks with Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat at Aswan. To

gether, they are seeking the formula for an Egyptian statement that will unlock the door to a settlement in the Middle East.

The essential goes in a formal document signed by Egypt that Israel Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin can present to the Knesset (Parliament) in Jerusalem as convincing evidence

### PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

that Egypt is ready and willing to live at peace with Israel. But that document must not appear in Arab eyes to be a separate peace between Egypt and Israel that ignores the unsatisfied interests of Syria and the Palestinians. If it went that far President Sadat would be seen as a "traitor" to the other Arabs and would lose not only the respect of

the others but the essential financial backing of the richest and most powerful Arab of the 20th century — King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

Secretary Kissinger has been building toward this weekend ever since he succeeded in getting Israeli and Egyptians to stop fighting each other in October, 1973. His first step was a cease-fire. His second was persuading the Israelis to release their stranglehold on the Egyptian Third Army. His third was a limited Israeli withdrawal from the banks of the Suez Canal permitting the Egyptians to reoccupy both banks, with a United

\*Please turn to Page 6

## U.S. trains Arabs, Israelis

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington What's happening at the large Redstone missile arsenal at Huntsville, Ala., may not be togetherness, but it certainly underscores U.S. "evenhandedness" in the Mideast, some military officials wryly suggest:

Israeli, Saudi Arabian, and Iranian technicians all are being trained on two different missile systems.

Some observers on Capitol Hill argue that what it really illustrates is the increasing role of the United States as the main arms supplier of the Persian Gulf-Mideast region — and the need for a comprehensive congressional overview of the impact of that military aid.

The Pentagon declines to say whether the men are billeted together, or whether they have any on- or off-duty contact. But what is clear is that the Pentagon is pressing forward with training on two different missile systems — the surface-to-surface Lance missile for the Israelis and the surface-to-air Hawk missiles for the Saudis and Iranians.

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## Kissinger pleases Wales, Britain vexes Europe

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London Flustered and pleased by the international attention showered on them, the citizens of Cardiff, Wales, turned out to welcome an illustrious visitor, American Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Dr. Kissinger came to Cardiff Thursday to honor his British colleague, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, before setting out on his latest Middle East peacemaking tour.

Cardiff is making "Big Jim" a freeman of the city. He has represented one of its constituencies in Parliament for 30 years.

The whole occasion is, perhaps, a useful reminder that the so-called special relationship between Britain and the United States has always been primarily a matter of personal ties at many differing levels of society, from Browns looking up fellow Browns to Winston Churchill's transatlantic telephone calls to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

[A crowd of about 300 demonstrators booted Dr. Kissinger on his arrival at Cardiff's City Hall, Reuter reported. The demonstrators included Greeks and Greek Cypriots protesting American policy toward Cyprus, and students protesting alleged American involvement in the Chilean coup. The Secretary of State seemed unperturbed by the boos.]

In the arena of practical politics, however, there are other matters for Britain to be thinking about right now. The nine members of the European Common Market are holding a summit conference in Dublin, the Irish capital, next week.

Crucial effect on vote.

Britain has been a long time making up its mind whether or not it really wants to be politically and economically in the Europe from which a ribbon of salt water still keeps it geographically apart.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson has promised voters a referendum to see whether they want to stay in the

\*Please turn to Page 6

## Tel Aviv looks to counter new terrorism

By Francis Otter  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel Two main concerns confront the Israeli Government in the wake of the Palestinian commando raid on Tel Aviv.

They are:

1. How to isolate United States Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's coming mediation mission from the effects of this latest outburst of Palestinian extremism. Dr. Kissinger is due in Aswan, Egypt, March 7, to start a new round of shuttle diplomacy.
2. What measures to take to step up counterterrorist operations regardless of the diplomatic negotiations being conducted through Dr. Kissinger's good offices.

An official communiqué issued after an extraordinary Cabinet session Thursday said the government would "not be detracted from its policy to combine the defense of its citizens with political efforts to advance toward peace."

### Rabin — all-night session

Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin went to the Cabinet meeting almost directly from the command room of the general staff headquarters, only two miles from the scene of Wednesday night's attack.

Together with Defense Minister Shimon Peres and Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur, Mr. Rabin had spent most of the night organizing and supervising Israeli counteraction.

He is said to have personally given the order to storm and recapture the Savoy Hotel — the 20-room building on the waterfront seized by the Palestinian raiders, which now is mostly a pile of rubble from collapsed walls and burned furniture.

Seven guerrillas and at least five Israelis were killed in the 12-hour battle between the raiders and Israeli troops.

An eighth raider was captured alive. The guerrillas, who landed from two rubber dinghies, seized a number of hostages in the hotel and demanded the release of Arab prisoners held in Israel, including Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, convicted last year of smuggling arms to the Al Fatah organization in Jerusalem.

Israeli eagerness to help Dr. Kissinger bring about a second-stage Israeli-Egyptian agreement has been spurred recently by the growing likelihood of the resumption of the Geneva conference by the summer, diplomatic sources here state.

Unlike the Kissinger talks, Israel will have to face in Geneva all "frontline" Arab states at one and the same time. Moreover, the Soviet Union also will be present, and the Soviets are seen here as no less hostile toward Israel than the Arabs.

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## Analysts doubt end of historic Iran-Iraq feud

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington If the Shah of Iran and the strong man of Iraq really have ended their quarrel, it could serve to reduce Soviet influence in an area of key strategic importance to the United States.

But analysts here are not inclined to take the embrace between the Shah and Iraq's Saddam Hussein in Algiers Thursday at face value. They take it rather as a tactical move which both sides found expedient to satisfy the demands of their colleagues in OPEC, who were looking on.

Not only President Bourguiba of Algeria but the Saudis recently have been active in urging the Iraqis and Iranians to settle their complex differences in which the Iranians are ever more involved in supporting the Kurds against the Soviet-supported Iraqi armed forces. Compared with this constantly escalating conflict the older controversy over the border on the Shatt al Arab River pales into insignificance.

Experts here fully expect Iraqi and Iranian leaders within weeks to announce that they have made every attempt to come to terms with the adversary, but that the other side has treacherously violated the terms of agreement. This has in fact been the history of numerous previous agreements between Iraq and Iran to end the friction between them.

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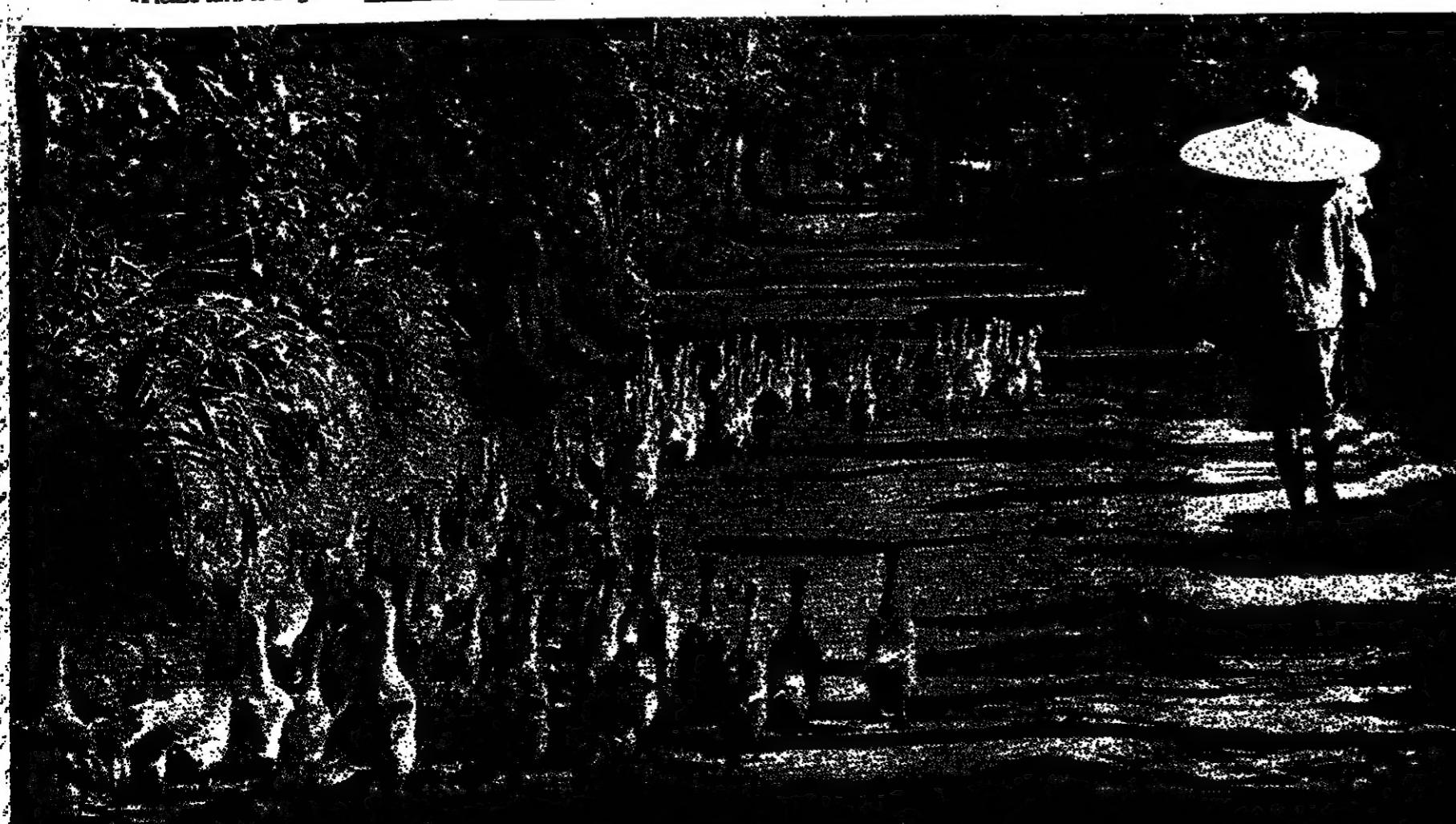
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An orderly march to the pond—with a little help from their 'shepherd'

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March 7, 1975



Just, not its

Rome parley criticized

## Italian emigrants demand more rights

By David Willey  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Rome** Representatives of the 6 million Italians who live and work overseas because there are no jobs for them at home are angry at the meager results of a migrants' conference just held in Rome by the Italian Government, which paid air fares for delegations from all over the world.

"I am ready to explode at the way we have been manipulated," said Pino Bosi, who lives in Australia and has written books on migrant problems.

"In six days, I heard more politicians than workers talking," said Dino Di Croce, a trade union official in Stuttgart, West Germany.

In spite of rhetorical promises to give Italian workers overseas the same rights as those at home, with speeches from the entire political establishment including Prime Minister Signor Moro, and an audience with Pope Paul, the conference failed to implement the emigrants' demands — mainly the right to vote only about 7 percent do so at present, better consular assistance, and economic help.

**Demands 70 years old**

These are exactly the same demands put to the first emigrants conference held here over 70 years ago.

During the past century, Italy has exported over 30 million workers abroad — a third of them to the United States, where the vast majority have taken U.S. citizenship. Other Italian workers' communities are scattered all over the world. Two million live in Latin America, 2½ million in various European countries, 288,000 in Canada, 290,000 in Australia.

In the peak days of emigration before World War I, the King of Italy used to send a hand to play on the piano in Naples as the emigrant ships pulled away to give thousands of unemployed a new life across the ocean. It was a neat solution to a demographic problem, and emigrants' remittances have always made a

**Conversions, new ships buoy Navy's active fleet**

By the Associated Press

**Norfolk, Va.** Despite the removal of 46 U.S. warships from active and reserve service by July, 1976, the active fleet will sustain a net loss of only 11 ships and the reserve fleet 3, the Navy says. Conversions and new construction will make up the difference, leaving 90 vessels on the active roster instead of the current 501.

The reserve fleet will go from 66 ships to 63.

Eighteen of the ships being deleted are attached to the Atlantic Fleet, 14 to the Pacific Fleet, and 14 to the Naval Reserve Force.

The reductions are "a continuation of the Navy's program to achieve a more modern fleet within available tonnage resources," a Navy spokesman says.

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## Irish Republican Army turns toward politics

Cease-fire in North opens way for pamphleteering in South during summit of Common Market nations in Dublin

By Jonathan Harsch  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Dublin** The nine Common Market heads of state coming to Dublin on Monday for a two-day summit need not expect any violence from the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Thanks to the illegal provisional IRA's cease-fire in Northern Ireland, the provos' Dublin headquarters is concentrating on political action.

A new campaign to educate the people is being launched with posters, pamphlets, and public meetings, according to Sean O'Bradaigh, spokesman for the provos' legal political wing, Sinn Fein.

**Wanted for cease-fire**

Mr. O'Bradaigh told me that as long as a war situation had existed in Northern Ireland this political drive had had to take second place.

But now the provos welcome the opportunity to focus all their efforts on politics while the Irish Republic holds the presidency of the European Community and is in the international limelight.

Two blocks from the provos' Dublin headquarters, Irish Foreign Ministry officials inside ornate Iveagh House are making final arrangements for the summit conference.

Inside the provos' dingy Kevin Street headquarters, Sean O'Bradaigh dismissed the summity pomp:

"There will be very important people driving up and down Dublin in big cars," he said. "Meanwhile, a thousand car assembly workers face being out of their jobs. And thousands of small farmers are being put off their holdings. Our aim is to show up these contradictions, to pull back the curtain and show what is behind."

"After two years of Irish membership [of the Common Market], we have not had prosperity here," said Mr. O'Bradaigh. "There are less people at work in this country now, less farmers on the land."

**Common Market rejected**

The provos reject the Common Market as a rich man's club that will strip Ireland of any national identity and force workers to emigrate to European industrial centers. Instead, the provos want a trading agreement with Europe. They argue that due to recent mineral finds outside the Common Market, "we could exploit these riches in commerce with all friendly nations, in a manner that would ensure an equitable distribution of wealth to all our people."

To get their arguments across, the provos have published a wide range of

well-written and expertly designed pamphlets. They allege the public is kept in the dark by tight government censorship and restrictions on all provisional Sinn Fein activity.

**Military threat**

According to the provos, such restrictions North and South of the border may force them to revert to military means if the political drive fails again. Others say the provos are themselves to blame for their repeated failure North and South to attract votes.

Mr. O'Bradaigh said the movement's priority remains unchanged — to end British imperialism in Ireland.

"The struggle of the Irish people down the centuries has been to get control of our own affairs," he said. "We have had our Common Market before — the act of union in 1801 when England grew rich at our expense."

He said James Connolly, the champion of the Irish working class, came to the conclusion in 1913 that you could not liberate the working people of Ireland while there was British control. And Mr. Connolly pointed out that "it's not good enough just raising the green flag over Dublin Castle. The British will still rule by virtue of their financial institutions."

While the nine Common Market leaders discuss international aims at their summit conference on Monday, the provos will hold a public meeting

nearby. They will be appealing for support for their campaign for Irish withdrawal from the Common Market.

Five years ago, the Irish Republican Army and its Sinn Fein political front split into the Marxist-oriented official wing and the militant provisional wing. Now the official IRA/Sinn Fein has lost another group which has formed the IRSP (Irish Republican Socialist Party). One IRSP leader is the heroine of the Northern Irish barricades, Mrs. A. McAliskey, the former Bernadette Devlin, once a fiery member of the British Parliament.

This latest split has brought a series of gun battles in Belfast and Dublin between the two factions. Official IRA leaders say they have proof that their former colleagues are carrying out a murder campaign and are making deliberate sectarian attacks on Northern Irish Protestants in a drive to wreck the present cease-fire.

### Air Force to drop 3,675 civilian workers

Washington

The Air Force is dropping 3,675 workers from its payroll to save an estimated \$47 million a year, the Pentagon has announced.

The job cut affects civilian workers at five air-logistics centers around the United States.

# Could the headquarters of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa be in Johannesburg, South Africa?

There's no reason why it couldn't except that South Africa itself is barred from this Commission.

Many people are surprised to hear that we were expelled some years ago from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa on purely ideological grounds. One pundit remarked at the time:

"The door has been shut on the one country most likely to cure Africa's many economic ailments."

South Africa is one of only twenty six industrially developed countries in the world and the only one in Africa — according to the United Nations.

It is the only country in Africa that still has food for others after having fed its own. It leads the continent in every form of technical know-how and research.

Small wonder then that many African states have bypassed the U.N. Economic Commission to seek our assistance.

In 1974, for example, we despatched 14.9 million doses of veterinary vaccine to eight of our black neighboring countries.

There's absolutely no reason why Johannesburg should not host the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa — provided South Africa is accepted back as a full member.



Further information about South Africa can be obtained from: The Information Counsellor, South African Embassy, 3051 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., WASHINGTON D.C. 20008.

# Indians rally in protest of Mrs. Gandhi

Leader's troubles in halting poverty, corruption bring her another woe—growing moral opposition

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Hundreds of thousands of Indians have demonstrated peacefully in New Delhi against what they believe is the ineffectiveness of the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

More accurately, perhaps, they were voicing their disappointment at Mrs. Gandhi's failure (as they see it) to use more effectively the whipping vote of confidence she got in the general election of 1971.

The majority she won in Parliament in that election has not been whittled away. Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party still dominates Parliament — on paper at least. And Thursday's demonstration in the capital was not organized by the opposition parties on the parliamentary benches.

The man who brought out the masses on the streets of New Delhi was Jayaprakash Narayan — known to most Indians as "JP." He is not the leader of the political party but of a general protest movement that has been growing in strength across India for some time. His force is moral rather than political.

#### Receptive ears

Mr. Narayan is a survivor of late Mahatma Gandhi's peaceful protest movement that was so effective in securing the withdrawal of the British



Indira Gandhi Keystone

Her government scolded



Reformer 'JP' Narayan

from India nearly 30 years ago. He is elderly and not physically strong, but he has been remarkably effective in rallying behind him hundreds of thousands of Indians with his call for a return to the original Gandhian principles.

The call falls on all the more receptive ears because Mrs. Gandhi, victor over Pakistan in the Bangla-

deshi struggle and explorer of India's first explosive nuclear device, has been unable to deliver on her 1971 election slogan about banishing poverty from India. Further, as her critics see it, she has been unable to check, let alone halt, corruption in government. And with intermittent violence in parts of the country, there are those who think Mrs. Gandhi is

allowing the whole democratic process in India to become imperiled.

#### Growing problem

Mr. Narayan has been trying in recent months to topple the state government in Bihar, where corruption is particularly rife. And it was in Bihar, early in January, that one of Mrs. Gandhi's most controversial Cabinet colleagues, Rail Minister L. N. Mishra, was assassinated. (There is no suggestion that Mr. Narayan himself was in any way responsible.) Mr. Mishra was at the center of charges that the government itself in New Delhi was touched by corruption.

The Narayan movement is a growing problem for Mrs. Gandhi and its effect on the next general election is unpredictable. It presents a dilemma for Mrs. Gandhi since it operates within no framework of political parties. Yet in its present form, it has the capacity to spoil government's operations even if it has no capacity to form a government itself.

#### 20,000 on duty

Thursday's demonstration in New Delhi was the biggest in the Indian capital in years. Some put the number of participants at more than a half million. Twenty thousand security men were on duty guarding government buildings and Mrs. Gandhi's home. But since Mr. Narayan preaches love, not war, to use a current cliché, the demonstrators remained impressively peaceful.

**cost as one kilowatt-hour generated at a nuclear power plant.**

Robert Pavlovich, head of the Bureau of Land Management's Geothermal Office, admits that federal leases for geothermal development on public lands have been slow in coming.

Although entitled since 1970 by the Geothermal Act, his office issued the first non-competitive lease only last January. Working with a small staff, it took three years just to complete the required environmental impact statements, he says.

"Recently, though, we had a fire lit under us," says Mr. Pavlovich. He hopes to push through several hundred leases by July 1.

#### Private leases expanding

While federal leasing has languished, many companies have turned elsewhere. For instance, Gulf Geothermal has leased 3 million acres of private and state lands. According to its director, Robert W. Maxwell, Gulf has 65 to 80 prospective sites and hopes to drill six exploratory wells a year.

Maxwell would like to drill twice that many, but the difficulty of getting drilling rigs and supplies makes this impossible, he says. The same rigs are used for drilling oil wells. Transporting them to remote areas also is expensive and time consuming.

Add to this the fact that only one well in 16 may strike it hot and that after each success a number of other wells must be sunk in order to determine whether the reservoir is big enough to support a power plant. Against that background, the reasoning of those who predict only a slow growth for this energy resource becomes apparent.

## Geothermal drilling pushed

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

#### Washington

The family of H. L. Hunt, the late multi-millionaire oilman, has been snapping up a new type of federal lease.

The family is not buying the rights for oil or minerals, but for steam and hot water buried deep underground. The Hunts' interest is shared by most of the nation's oil companies and some electric utilities.

Rising oil prices are making geothermal deposits of the right sort potential bonanzas. Geothermal energy is considered a cheap, safe, and profitable way to make electricity.

As a result, exploration for reservoirs of high temperature underground water has steadily increased. This development, however, is being slowed by federal leasing procedures, shortages of equipment and supplies, and the difficulty of locating the desired sort of hot spots.

#### Optimism voiced

Nevertheless the ex-oil men who have turned to geothermal are optimistic about their future. True, the total amount of usable heat stored in the ground is a matter of intense debate: estimates of its contribution to the nation's energy needs by 1985 range from a half to 20 percent. But geothermal's economy is undisputed.

Today the Geysers plant in Napa, Calif., is the only plant in the U.S. that uses natural steam to generate electricity. It has operated since 1960 and produces two kilowatt hours for the same

Leaders still prefer anonymity

## Achievements, failures of Ethiopian junta

By Henry S. Hayward  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

One year after the first Ethiopian military revolts, which culminated in the deposing of Emperor Haile Selassie last September, how much has changed here?

What has the deliberately anonymous provisional military government achieved thus far in revitalizing this backward, mismanaged country?

An impartial assessment shows some solid achievements, as well as a number of continuing liabilities.

Experts on the scene consider it remarkable that the old order has been removed and its power dismantled without precipitating a full-scale civil war other than that already taking place in Eritrea.

#### Little violence involved

Aside from one massive and sharply condemned execution of former officials, moreover, the changeover has been accomplished with little bloodshed. Thus the provisional military government is credited with thoroughness in grabbing control and preventing any counter coup from gathering momentum.

Considering the vastness of Ethiopia's problems and the built-in nature of the Selassie regime after nearly 45 years in power, these are solid achievements.

The provisional government also has handed down new principles for the nation to follow, including sweeping nationalization of business and industry, and more recently, confiscation of all farming and grazing land.

#### Students sent out

It has put a once revered and popular Emperor into detention and has castigated his cohorts for most of the country's shortcomings, without stirring national unrest.

Taking a leaf from Peking's book, it has sent thousands of university students, plus eleventh and twelfth graders, off to the countryside to tell farmers about present and future changes, thereby ridding the capital city of possibly troublesome student elements. In the process it has given some young people a sense of participating in the revolution against what was a feudal system up to only a year ago.

#### The negative side

All this, many concede, is on the plus side. But negative factors are very visible too.

"The ruling junta has not yet shaken down to a workable system of government," a foreign resident observed. He added that ministries still must refer everything back to the 130-man Provisional Military Administrative Council, commonly known as the Derg, for approval.

The unwieldy Derg is known to be full of differing opinions with the result that stagnation, lack of decision, and lack of action prevail on occasion. One such instance was the long delay in issuing the declaration on land reform.

The government also is criticized for closing the country's medical school, which is described as "incomprehensible in view of the need for doctors."

#### Doubts expressed

The rustication of students is held to be a big gamble that may not work out" due to friction between partially educated youngsters and traditionally suspicious peasants. The regime is charged with providing insufficient preparation for so vast a program.

"I liked it better under the Emperor," said one student candidly. "What has the Army done for us?" His school is closed and he goes off to a rural area in two weeks.

"This government is popular with no one, although increasingly feared by all," grumbled an Addis Ababa businessman. "Many have not forgiven it for that massacre. Now there are other things to criticize, too." He meant the nationalization programs.

#### No new system

Still another complaint is that while the Derg has swept away the old system, it has not yet substituted a new one. "Today we have no national political party — just a social creed," an educated Ethiopian complained.

Even on the Eritrean insurrection, the provisional military government meets with much unofficial criticism. Fighting there might have been averted with greater political skill, it is asserted.

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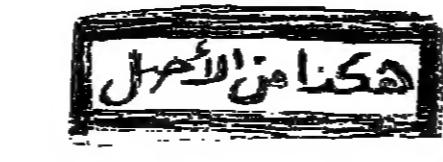


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newly amended law  
California tested

By Curtis J. Stinner  
Staff correspondent  
of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles  
Despite a post-Watergate lull, reporters' rights to keep their sources confidential in the United States are under attack.

A case in the courts in Fresno, Calif., for instance, challenges California's newly amended shield law — considered by many to be one of the strongest "freedom of the press" laws in the states.

The state shield here ultimately was rejected by 26 others across the United States could also be in constitutional jeopardy. Twenty-six states now afford news representatives some type of immunity against arrest and criminal indictment for refusing to identify sources. But roughly half of the laws have "substantial" qualifications," says Paul Fisher, director of the University of Missouri's Freedom of Information Center.

**Current status of laws**  
Fisher, in a telephone interview, encapsulates the current status of all shield laws and prospects of new legislation protecting news sources:

"Typical state statutes are 'qualified' not 'absolute.' Those being tested by legislatures afford reporters and other media representatives immunity from disclosing sources in most situations. Exceptions are rare: the information is relevant to a criminal charge; cannot be obtained by any other means; and is of overriding interest."

## \$5 billion sought for cities

By the Associated Press

Washington

A cross section of the nation's mayors says the best way to help the faltering economy is to pump \$5 billion in federal funds into the cities. The request for emergency federal aid was repeated throughout a two-day meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. They also called for \$700 million to provide summer jobs for young people.

Several mayors said they could put federal funds to quicker and better use to help the economy than any other plans suggested.

"The cities can do it faster," Mayor Abraham Beame of New York said. "The cities know where the needs for the money are."

"We have the kind of public service needs in our own communities to best use these kinds of money," said Mayor Thomas Bradley of Los Angeles. "We have the capacity to use it quickly and to use it well."

Mayor Paul Soglin of Madison, Wis., said the cities already have programs and machinery to carry them out. "The only thing lacking is the money," he added.

The mayors also repeated their familiar complaint that President Ford's proposed budget puts an economic strain on cities which must pick up social programs being cut by the federal government.

Mayor Ralph Perk of Cleveland, the largest city with a Republican mayor, said he believes President Ford will give some aid to the cities.

tain's  
west star

By the  
Associated Press

London  
pleasure rolls over the lights night after night the latest recruit to an classical theater unknown cockney amateur who has picked up a seat of stardom.

There's even talk of drafting him for the "star of the year" award stage debut in a role cast by William Shakespeare.

Don't bark up the wrong tree. This thespian has legs, a hangdog expression, and uses his star effect.

Icaka, a wirehaired fox terrier from a broken London home, has won notices would not be disdained by legged actors such as Laurence Olivier. He's the part of Crab the in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

An inspired animal," petted The Times, deeming Flicks as possessing "an unerring instinct linking heartbeats uncouthly barks."

The Guardian said yes: "The show is stolen by the dog."

"Flicks" was the word for Flicks by the Bay Telegraph, which his "virtuous performance, with its astonishing repertoire of growls, snarls, tall-wagging, meaningful looks, and sudden changes of posture, le him the star of the dog."

for justice to be served. For example, Minnesota's law fits this pattern.

• "Absolute" shields — such as those in California and Nebraska — are facing judicial challenges or almost certainly will in the future.

### Contempt citations issued

The current California case involves reporters from the Fresno Bee who recently were issued multiple contempt citations for refusing to reveal the source of articles dealing with confidential grand-jury testimony.

Superior Court Judge Denver C. Peckinpah flatly says that California's shield law is inapplicable because it usurps the court's authority.

The three reporters — who refused to reveal sources — say they are ready to be sentenced on contempt charges and then appeal the case.

### Appeals indicated

Both attorneys indicate they will carry this matter to the U.S. Supreme Court, if necessary.

• There is little chance that a federal shield law — either absolute or qualified — will be passed by Congress this year.

U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston (D) of California, who pushed for an unqualified shield in the past, says there is widespread disagreement in Congress and even among the media over how broad the protection should be.

However, three bills are already in the congressional hopper. Two introduced by U.S. Reps. Bella S. Abzug and Edward I. Koch (both New York Democrats) offer newsmen full protection against revealing sources.

A third — with broad qualifications, such as waiving protection where disclosure of "indispensable" material to the case is involved — is sponsored by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D) of Wisconsin.

• A U.S. Supreme Court test of shield laws seems inevitable, experts say. Up to now, the court has sidestepped focusing on the issue. The court refused, for example, to review the case of Los Angeles Times reporter William Farr who was cited for contempt and jailed for 48 days for refusing to reveal the source of stories about the Charles Manson murder trial.

Australia, Indonesia watch as East Timor nears independence

## Portuguese shock waves reach Timor Sea

By Ann Miller  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra

Shock waves from the breakup of the Portuguese colonial empire now are being felt in force on the shores of the Timor Sea, which separates the Indonesian archipelago from the continent of Australia.

Indonesia clearly fears a communist coup by left-wing groups in the economically backward Portuguese colony of East Timor — one of the West's last toeholds on the Jakarta-based island chain.

Australia is caught in the middle. While sharing some of Jakarta's concern, Canberra is equally afraid of some precipitate action by the Indonesians that would upset peace in the region and threaten the emerging independence of Papua-New Guinea.

This fear has led to Australian newspaper reports that Indonesia plans to invade East Timor within the next few weeks.

Jakarta has denied any such intention, and government sources in Canberra, as well, are discounting the possibility of early military action.

Both capitals continue to broadcast their alarm, however.

Indonesia's official news agency, Antara, is charging that "leftist" groups have virtually taken over the eastern half of the divided island and that refugees have been crossing the border into Indonesian West Timor.

Whatever the degree of accuracy of these statements, Indonesia has a genuine concern that if the Portuguese elect a left-wing government next month, Lisbon might grant a quick independence to its old East Indies colony — under conditions that would lead to a Maoist-oriented regime.

A radical leftist government in the East Timor capital of Dili — smack in the middle of the whole Southeast Asia-Australian complex — is not something that either Jakarta or Canberra looks forward to.

### Crockett, and... Alice Johnson!

Channelview, Texas

Texas hero Davey Crockett has a junior high school named after him. And soon, Alice Johnson will have a \$3.5 million junior high school bearing her name.

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Mrs. Johnson did not win glory as a Texas revolutionary but she's an "unsung hero who makes things click."

pendent East Timor, forming a government of its own choosing as the natural right of any freed colony. And he reportedly conveyed this to President Suharto in their meeting last September.

Practically speaking, however, incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia would be much preferable to the uncertainties and potential dangers of a hostile government on the island. And Mr. Whitlam let this, too, be known to Mr. Suharto.

But in any case, Australia could not easily condone a military intervention by the Indonesians — morally or practically — and this is the message Canberra now is urgently seeking to impress on Jakarta.

Australians are already touchy about Indonesia's detaining of political dissidents. They might well be upset at the thought of former Royal Australian Air Force Sabre jets, given to Indonesia, being used to attack the Timorese. It has already been asked: Would Papua New Guinea be the next target?

Some observers here believe that disapproval expressed in Australia and elsewhere may already have checked a possible Indonesian invasion, at least for the time being.

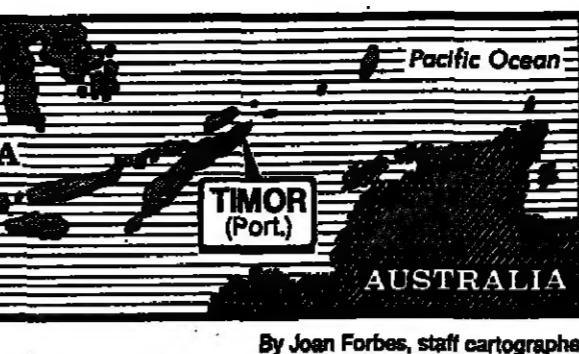
Commerce Department plans trade trips abroad

By Reuter

Washington

The U.S. Commerce Department recently said it would sponsor exhibitions of American-made equipment in the Soviet Union, Hungary, and West Germany this year.

The department will display American-made pumps and compressors at an international trade fair in Moscow on April 1-10; air conditioning equipment in Frankfurt, West Germany on May 13-17; and business equipment at the international fair in Budapest, Hungary, on May 21-25.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

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## Russia woos Maldives for Indian Ocean base

By Reginald A. Nicholas  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Colombo, Sri Lanka**  
Recent reports now have confirmed a longstanding suspicion that the Soviet Union is engaged in secret diplomatic talks with the government of the Maldives Islands to obtain base facilities for its fleet operating in the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union, it is understood, has offered in return substantial doses of economic aid under favorable terms to develop the islands' fishing and tourist potential — something the Republic of Maldives has been planning on in a big way to earn foreign exchange.

Although the young Islamic republic needs the aid, and is looking for investments from friendly sources with no strings attached, the government of Prime Minister Ahmed Zaky is reportedly against acceding to Moscow's request and is approaching its offer of economic assistance with considerable caution.

### Peace zone proposed

One reason for this reluctance is Maldives' commitment to the Indian Ocean peace zone proposal.

On the other hand, Mr. Zaky, for financial reasons, was quite amenable to having the British Government maintain its Royal Air Force staging post on Gan Island, situated among the republic's most southerly atolls.

The Labour Government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson has announced its decision to pull out of Gan Island, following a cutback in its defense forces east of Suez.)

In the eyes of the Maldivians, the RAF base is not seen as a restraint on their sovereignty. They say that Britain has never interfered with the internal affairs of the republic, and that at all times has respected its independence and sovereignty, obtained by treaty 10 years ago.

Although it maintains friendly ties with the Communist bloc, Mr. Zaky's government is decidedly pro-Western and prefers aid from that direction as well as from fellow Asian countries in order to develop the Maldives Republic's potential.

Sri Lanka is helping the republic to develop its airline and airport facilities, while India is providing assistance to develop its fisheries, shipping, and air transport ventures and Japan its fishing industry.

The republic's basic industry is fishing. Its seas abound with skipjack tuna, bonito, and several other varieties, most of which are fished by long-liners from Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, and the Soviet Union. Whatever is harvested by the Maldivians is processed and exported to Sri Lanka, yielding nearly two-thirds of the republic's foreign-exchange earnings.

### Tourist prospects bright

Tourism is another industry which offers unlimited scope for development. Attracted by its golden and unpolluted beaches which are unparalleled, several Western and American tourists who visit Sri Lanka now fly over for short visits to the Maldives Islands in Sri Lanka's Air Force planes.

The Maldives Islands lie about 400 miles southwest of Sri Lanka. They are composed of a cluster of 1,200 pearly-white coral atolls.

The islands cover an area of about 470 miles from north to south and about 70 miles (at the widest point) from east to west. The islands are grouped together in clusters called atolls, numbering 19, which are separated from one another by large stretches of the ocean.

Some of the islands are very small and only about 210 are inhabited. The total population is a little more than 90,000. The capital is Male with a population of about 12,000.

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## Railroads can't handle flood of goods to Mideast

By Reuter

**Frankfurt**  
Customers in Middle East oil-producing countries have bought so many industrial goods in Western Europe in recent months that the railroads can no longer transport them, a spokesman for the West German railroads said here.

He said the West German railroads were no longer accepting goods for the Middle East because they could not guarantee that they would reach their destination.

The spokesman said 151 railway freight cars loaded with more than 4,500 tons of machinery for Iran and Syria were stuck at the East-West German border because Poland was refusing to admit more than 15 cars a day for transit through its territory.

Transit through Turkey was almost impossible, the spokesman said, because the Turkish authorities were

restricting transit to 80 cars a day and these were all required for goods from Bulgaria and Greece.

West German railroad experts estimate that, including consignments from other countries, hundreds of trucks consigned to the Middle East are piling up at various borders because transit has been restricted.

The railroad transport capacity of the buyer countries is also inadequate to cope with the flood of goods arriving from Western Europe, West German railroad officials said.

Goods affected include tractors, farm machinery, chemicals, automobiles, spare parts for road vehicles as well as refrigerators.

In one case, after bargaining for a month with a Communist transit country, the West German railroads had to haul a consignment of 160 automobiles, destined for Iran, back from the border to the port of Bremen where they were finally put aboard ship.

## Better language standards urged

British survey suggests more complex society requires greater precision in reading, writing

By Reuter

**London**  
Is the standard of written and spoken English declining in the country of Shakespeare, Milton, and Jane Austen?

This is an emotional issue for many in Britain who believe the country's greatest legacy to the world is its language and literature.

Amid widespread fears that the level of literacy among British schoolchildren has fallen in recent years, a government report just published here refuses to be alarmist but advises the country to pull up its socks.

The report stresses that standards need to be raised and that the process of teaching a child to speak, read, and write begins at home.

### Teaching surveyed

A 15-member committee under the chairmanship of Sir Alan Bullock, a former vice-chancellor of Oxford University, historian, and biographer of Adolf Hitler, carried out a survey of English teaching in more than 1,800 schools.

Dealing with allegations from employers that young people joining them from school today cannot write grammatically, are poor spellers, and generally express themselves poorly, the Bullock report says standards of reading and writing need to be raised to fulfill increasingly exacting demands.

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## Eskimos seeking nation of own in north Canada

By the Associated Press

**Ottawa**  
Eskimos in Canada's Northwest Territories want to carve out a new land for themselves which would be governed by their own people. It would be called Nunavut — meaning Our Land.

A proposal for this part of the Eskimo land claims, has been made at Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island where the Inuit Tapirat Eskimo Brotherhood of Canada is holding meetings to firm up their demands.

The new territory would consist roughly of the Arctic beyond what is known as the tree line. This runs from the northern border of Manitoba to Hudson Bay and snakes northward across the territories for straight-line distance of more than 1,300 miles.

The area encompasses 932,000 square miles — about twice the area of Alaska. Of this, about 523,000 square miles are Arctic islands.

About 14,400 Eskimos live in the whole of the Northwest Territories along with about 6,000 Indians and 11,200 people of European descent.

The Eskimos in the Arctic are traditionally have hunted, trapped, fished for their livelihoods, but this on the wane because of federal programs aimed at their social improvement, officials say.

About 80 miles of the Mackenzie River Delta, where there is oil and gas exploration, would fall under the Eskimo land claim. The claim also would include the Beaufort Sea where oil and natural gas have been discovered.

Baffin Island, also part of the claim has one of the world's richest iron-ore deposits. The Northwest Territories have deposits as well of lead, zinc and copper.

### Powers sketched

The Eskimo Brotherhood said it

boundaries of the territory should finally be determined by negotiations this spring between the federal government here and Inuit Tapirat.

Powers of the new territory would include responsibility to develop programs along with Ottawa for education, social and economic development, protection of Eskimo culture, game management, mineral development, and protection of the environment.

"Consent of this government would be required in all federal government decisions which are vital to the well-being of the Inuit," said the brotherhood.

It noted that suggestions to divide the vast Northwest Territories because of administrative difficulties have been made in the past.

## Reforms opposed

However, a majority of the committee was unconvinced by arguments for a reform of the system of private reading."

Reflecting a general feeling that all is not as well as it could be with the level of literacy, the report says there is some evidence that seven-year-olds are not as advanced as before in those aspects of reading ability that are measured by tests.

To help stimulate reading, the report recommends that in primary schools — for children from 5 to 12 — the supply of narrative books and particularly good modern fiction be increased.

And it commends the expert ability of some teachers to bring the right book to the right child at the right time.

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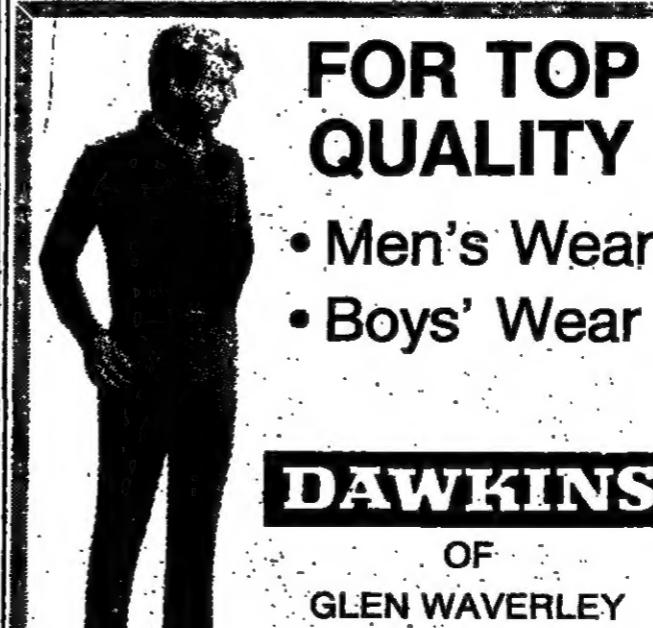
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## Greek Communist exiles weigh repatriation

By Reuter

**Vlaxia**  
Thousands of Greek communists fled after the Greek civil war ended years ago may soon get the opportunity to return home. But some are not sure they want to go.

The problems are mostly human — practical, as the exiles complete uprooting families solidly settled in towns and villages throughout Eastern Europe.

Large Greek colonies in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia made many who were born there, as well as others who married local girls and raised families that have lost no longing for Greece.

Nevertheless, there has been a strong interest among exile communists since the new Greek democratic government of Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis announced readmission in January to consider repatriation requests.

### What is difficult?

The Greeks form the largest single refugee group in Eastern Europe, but their numbers are difficult to gauge accurately. Greek officials say there are between 80,000 and 20,000 living in communist countries, including 14,000 in the Soviet Union.

Greek officials say all refugees in Soviet Union want to return to Greece, preferably all together. For many, this may be because of easier residence in remote Soviet areas of Asia, around the Uzbek city of Tashkent.

The exiles are the last of 100,000 communist activists — some still facing criminal charges in Greece — to fled to neighboring Yugoslavia and Bulgaria during and after the civil war, which almost led to communist rule in Greece. The revolt was crushed only with strong U.S. support for the royalist government.

Greek diplomats say some return as were granted even when Greece was under military rule until last year. The process now is likely to be repeated.

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## Manpower shortage perils South African mining

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ers, many of whom are being repatriated as their contracts end.

Johannesburg

South Africa's rich gold and coal mines are facing an acute manpower shortage today.

The likely slackening of production of this country's money-earning ores is causing concern as both black and white miners continue to leave.

Already plans to recruit 20,000 black miners a year from Rhodesia as part of a five-year program have been announced. Rhodesia eventually may provide as many as 50,000 underground laborers for South Africa per year. But the first year's effort is expected to produce no more than 5,000.

Such an influx will help, but it will not solve the problem here. South Africa's gold mines alone have 380,000 men in service. This reportedly is only 72 percent of their normal below-ground complement.

One major setback has been the difficulty over Malawi's black min-

ers, many of whom are being repatriated as their contracts end.

### Recruitment to halt

Malawi has decided to halt recruitment, which may have a drastic effect since President Banda's country in 1973 sent 100,000 miners to South Africa.

The Pretoria government also faces the possibility that when neighboring Mozambique becomes independent from Portugal this June 25, the Frelimo administration there may halt the flow of between 80,000 and 100,000 black miners to the Witwatersrand gold-mine complex.

Mozambique and Malawi alone account for nearly 200,000 of this country's overall total of 384,000 black miners. Some of Lesotho's 76,000 miners also have been repatriated due to strikes and unrest over pay provisions.

Other black African nations provide smaller numbers of miners. Included are Botswana with 20,000; Swaziland, 3,000; and Angola, 3,000.

South Africa's own blacks are reluctant to work in the mines because wages are relatively low and the work considered difficult and dangerous.

Imported labor also tends to be less politically active, being away from home.

As far as contributing countries are concerned, meanwhile, the providing of miners brings them badly needed hard currency in exchange. It also increases the purchasing power of their Africans.

White miner workers here, who are supervisory or security personnel, now are demanding a five-day week and threaten to take action if their request is not met. In one gold mine, white workers have used a new tactic of refusing to send black miners underground two hours ahead of themselves, which is the normal procedure. They have greatly curtailed production by this refusal.

### Helpful gesture seen

In the past, Rhodesia has not sent miners to South Africa, having plenty of work in its own mines. The offer of

Rhodesian miners therefore is regarded as a helpful gesture on the part of Prime Minister Ian Smith in return for South African help in the fight against guerrilla attacks.

Rhodesia has stipulated that South Africa cannot hire men who have worked in Rhodesian mines in the last year. Recruiting of miners also is aimed at tribal areas in the north, where surplus manpower exists and cities such as Salisbury and Bulawayo where urban unemployment is a factor.

Pay rates for miners in South Africa have trebled in recent years, in a bid to attract the necessary numbers. This means that Rhodesians working in South African mines will earn up to five times as much as they would for mine work in their own nation.

Some Rhodesians are worried that this may draw too many men away, creating a potential shortage of mine and farm labor. They also wonder where returning miners can expect to find jobs at comparable wages in Rhodesia.



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## U.S. tightens rules on vocational schools

By the Associated Press

**Washington** New regulations to protect U.S. vocational students from being cheated and reduce multimillion-dollar defaults on federally insured loans have been issued by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Under the new rules, vocational-technical schools will be required to tell prospective students of how successful graduates were in finding a job.

In addition, the schools must supply students with detailed information about courses, faculty, facilities, and costs.

The schools and colleges

that prepare students for occupations or careers also must establish refund policies and determine through examination or other means that a student has the ability to benefit from instruction.

In the case of correspondence schools, a loan recipient must be enrolled in a course that requires 12 hours of preparation each week for at least 12 weeks. Banks are not allowed to turn over loan money to a student sooner than 30 days before graduation and, with the student's consent, may make payment directly to the school.

The regulations are a final version of an Oct. 17, 1974.

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## Eine neue Afrika-Politik der USA?

Die Vereinigten Staaten haben die „neuen Aufschwung und neue Inspiration“ in ihrer Afrika-Politik gesprochen — gerade zu einer Zeit, in der sich Afrika durch die umstrittene Ernennung Nathaniel Davis' zu einer Schlüsselposition im Außenministerium entfremdet hat.

Um liegt es an Präsident Ford, Bemannister Kissinger und dem Kriegsminister Vorsorge in einer zentralen Skala afrikanischer Fragen zu zeigen, daß sie beachtigen, ihr sprechen zu erfüllen.

Als die Afrikaner vergangenen Monaten ihre Besorgnis über die Unschärfe der Ford-Regierung geteilt haben, beschwichtigte Kissinger sie mit der Versicherung, daß die USA enger mit afrikanischen Ländern zusammenarbeiten und öffentlich mehr Kenntnis von ihnen nehmen würden.

Amerikanischerweise kam inzwischen die erste bedeutende öffentliche Amtnahme Afrikas in Form eines

scharfen Vorwurfs. Vor kurzem bedauerte er in einer Botschaft an die Organisation für Afrikanische Einheit (OAU), daß die OAU die Ernennung Davis' als Nachfolger Donald Easums zum Staatssekretär für afrikanische Angelegenheiten im Außenministerium verurteilte.

Easum hatte, nach Jahren diplomatischer Erfahrung in Afrika, offenbar während seiner verhältnismäßig kurzen Amtszeit als Staatssekretär für afrikanische Angelegenheiten das Vertrauen sowohl der schwarzen als auch der weißen Afrikaner gewonnen.

Davis, über dessen Bestätigung gegenwärtig im Senat debattiert wird, wird Widerstand entgegengesetzt, da er in afrikanischen Angelegenheiten keine Erfahrung hat, obgleich er als Beamter im Außenministerium wegen seines Kinderns und Pflichtbewußtseins sehr geschätzt ist. Was die Afrikaner am meisten beunruhigt, ist die Tatsache, daß Davis während all der damaligen Kontroversen wegen der Tätigkeiten des CIA-US-Botschafter in Chile war. Der Block der Schwarzen im Kongreß fordert, daß Davis' Ernennung zurückgezogen werde.

In seiner Botschaft an die OAU sagte jedoch Dr. Kissinger, daß Davis „gerade dehaft“ ernannt worden sei, weil er „den weiten Blick und das teilnahmsvolle Verständnis“ besitzt, „um an dieses wichtige Amt mit neuen Ideen heranzugehen“.

Daß er das Amt für afrikanische Angelegenheiten als „wichtig“ bezeichnet, ist ermutigend und wird ein Schritt vorwärts sein, wenn entsprechend gehandelt wird.

Nachstehend sind einige Punkte aufgeführt, die die Afrikaner im Auge behalten werden, wenn die US-Regierung ihre politische Haltung definiert:

• Die Frage der Hilfsleistungen. Werden sie weiterhin geschmälernt werden?

• Die Präsenz der USA im Indischen Ozean. Werden die USA zu den afrikanischen Küstenstaaten praktisch sagen: „Seid ruhig, oder tragt die Konsequenzen“, oder werden sie auf deren Besorgnisse eingehen und sich vielleicht bereit erklären, diese Angelegenheit mit der Sowjetunion zu besprechen?

• Die Aufhebung der von Senator Byrd eingebrachten Gesetzesvorlage gegen die von den Vereinten Nationen verhängten Sanktionen gegen Rhodesien. Wird sich die Regierung, von der bereits bekannt ist, daß sie die Aufhebung unterstützt, diesmal energisch dafür einsetzen?

• Die politische Linie in bezug auf Namibia (Südwestafrika). Die USA schlossen sich vergangenen Dezember dem einstimmigen Beschluß des Sicherheitsrates an, Südafrika aufzufordern, seine illegale Regierung in Namibia aufzugeben. Werden die USA diesen Standpunkt wieder vertreten, wenn der Rat zusammenkommt, um zu prüfen, ob Südafrika den Forderungen der UN Genüge leistet oder ob sie weitere Maßnahmen ergreifen müssen?

• Den Handel. Werden sich die USA den „niedrigsten Preisen“ und anderen Abkommen anschließen, wovon sie sich bis jetzt zurückgehalten haben?

Die sind nur einige der Punkte, in denen Afrika von den USA Interesse anstatt Gleichgültigkeit erwartet, um so mehr, als Dr. Kissinger „neuen Aufschwung und neue Inspiration“ versprochen hat.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 28. Februar.]

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## Pour une nouvelle politique africaine

Les Etats-Unis ont promis à l'Afrique un « élan nouveau et une inspiration nouvelle » en matière de politique africaine. Au moment même où ils se sont aliéné l'Afrique en raison d'une nomination à un poste du département d'Etat qui s'est avérée un sujet de controverse.

Il faudra que le président Ford, le secrétaire Kissinger et le Congrès prouvent par leurs actions sur toute une série de questions africaines, qu'ils ont l'intention de tenir leur promesse.

A propos de l'indifférence de l'administration Ford concernant l'inquiétude africaine, M. Kissinger a répondu en septembre dernier, offrant des assurances selon lesquelles les Etats-Unis allaient travailler plus étroitement avec les pays d'Afrique et les porter davantage à la connaissance du public.

Il est ironique de constater que depuis lors son premier souci majeur public concernant l'Afrique s'est présenté sous forme d'un reproche tranchant. Dans un message adressé la semaine dernière à l'Organisation pour l'unité africaine (OUA), il a déploré le fait que l'OUA a condamné la nomination de Nathaniel Davis en remplacement de Donald Easum en qualité de secrétaire d'Etat adjoint aux affaires africaines.

M. Easum, après bien des années d'expérience diplomatique en Afrique, semblait avoir gagné la bonne volonté des Africains, aussi bien noirs que blancs, au cours de son mandat diplomatique relativement court de secrétaire adjoint.

• La question de l'aide. Va-t-elle continuer à diminuer ?

• Présence américaine dans l'océan Indien. Les U.S.A. vont-ils effectivement dire aux états riverains africains : « C'est à prendre ou à laisser », ou vont-ils prendre conscience

des soucis de ces états et proposer peut-être que la question soit discutée avec l'Union soviétique ?

• Annulation de l'amendement Byrd contre les sanctions des Nations Unies à l'égard de la Rhodésie. L'administration, qui a déjà ouvertement soutenu cette annulation, va-t-elle cette fois-ci s'y mettre sérieusement ?

• Politique vis-à-vis du Namibia (Afrique du Sud-Ouest). En décembre dernier les Etats-Unis ont souscrit au vote unanime du Conseil de sécurité demandant à l'Afrique du Sud de mettre un terme à son administration illégale du Namibia. Les Etats-Unis vont-ils maintenir ce point de vue lors de la prochaine réunion du conseil qui aura pour objet de vérifier si l'Afrique du Sud se plie aux mesures imposées par l'ONU ou s'il en faut de nouvelles ?

• Marchandises et denrées. Les Etats-Unis vont-ils souscrire aux « prix-plancher » et à d'autres accords, ce qu'ils n'ont fait jusqu'à présent qu'à contrecœur ?

Ce ne sont là que certaines des questions à propos desquelles l'Afrique s'attend d'autant plus à voir s'éveiller l'intérêt des Etats-Unis plutôt que leur indifférence, maintenant que M. Kissinger a promis un « élan nouveau et une inspiration nouvelle. »

[Cet article a paru en anglais dans le Monitor du 28 février, à la dernière page.]

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## Thailand government falls after eight days

Bangkok, Thailand

Thailand's first civilian-dominated government since World War II went down to defeat on a no-confidence vote Thursday only eight days after it took office.

The 152-to-111 vote against Premier Seni Pramoj's minority coalition plunged Thailand into another leadership crisis and raised the possibility that military-backed elements might try to form a government.

"I feel relief," the Premier said after the vote. "My supporters know I have done my best, and I will not try any more." One possibility was that Mr. Seni's popular younger brother, Kukrit Pramoj, might try to forge a centrist alliance from fragments of the 22 parties that hold seats in the lower house.

### Kerner wins parole

Washington

Former Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner was granted an immediate parole Thursday from a three year prison sentence because of failing health.

Mr. Kerner went to prison last July for a bribery conspiracy dating from his term in office from 1961 to 1968.

He was denied parole when he first applied in January, but an appeal panel of the U.S. Parole Board ruled his petition should be reconsidered.

### British deny 'police' role for IRA in Ulster

Dublin

British proconsul Merlin Rees has assured worried Protestants in Northern Ireland that the IRA is not getting any police powers.

Ulster's UDA extremists had patrolled Protestant districts to protest against allowing the illegal IRA to police Roman Catholic areas.

The Protestants believed Mr. Rees, however, and called off their patrols. Spokesman Glen Barr said Protestants were fooled by IRA propaganda, and that, in fact, the IRA never was promised a police role.

Meanwhile Monitor special correspondent Jonathan Harsch writes that a Protestant was killed Thursday when his booby-trapped car exploded. But confidence grows that the new hotline links between the British and both main extremist groups will prevent such incidents from wrecking the cease-fire.

## Ford to swear in Mrs. Hills next week

Washington

President Ford expects to swear in Carla Anderson Hills as the nation's third woman Cabinet member early next week.



Carla Anderson Hills

The Senate voted 85 to 5 Wednesday to confirm Mrs. Hills as secretary of housing and urban development, after debate over her alleged lack of qualifications and her alleged evasiveness on housing policy during confirmation hearings before the Senate Banking Committee.

Mrs. Hills, currently an assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's civil division, was defended during the debate by senators who said her experience in the job and her general intelligence qualified her for the job.

### Despite new law more pension plans fold

Washington

Private pension plans are folding at a slightly higher rate than in the past, with the slumping economy apparently a greater factor than the strict new federal pension law.

In the first six months since the new law took effect last Sept. 2, a total of 879 plans have ended operation, according to their notifications to the government's new Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation. That's an annual rate about 16 percent higher than the number of plan terminations in 1972, when the Labor and Treasury Departments studied previous plan shutdowns.

That study of what happens to workers' benefits when their pension plans fold was one element leading to passage of the pension revision law last year. The law established the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to ensure worker benefits and set stricter standards in a number of areas.

### OPEC links oil price to dollar fluctuations

Kings and presidents of The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), ending their first summit meeting in Algiers Thursday, agreed to link the price of oil to "objective conditions" — namely, inflation and depreciation of the currencies, chiefly the U.S. dollar, in which they are paid.

What does this mean to consumers?

Some fluctuation of retail prices paid for gasoline, heating oil, and petrochemical products — depending on how OPEC experts work out their future price formula, writes Monitor correspondent Harry B. Ellis.

If inflation continues — which means oil-producing states must pay more for the manufactured products and food they import — and, if the dollar continues to slide, presumably a

"real" price of oil might climb. Some OPEC states, however, want to earn more money and may be willing to undercut prices and to increase production, thereby negating the formula agreed upon generally in Algiers.

Next step is for OPEC experts, meeting in Vienna, to work out details of the outline handed to them by their chiefs of state.

### Magnuson urges 200-mile control for U.S. fisheries

Washington

A bill giving the United States control over fishing rights up to 200 nautical miles from its coastline has been introduced by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, chairman of the Commerce Committee.

"A 200-mile fishery limit is the world consensus," the Washington Democrat said in a statement. "I believe that very shortly, perhaps by the end of this year, the United States will have fishery management authority out to 200 nautical miles, either by way of my bill or by international agreement," he said.

An identical bill was passed by the Senate last year, but was not acted on by the House of Representatives. In a related action, Sen. John Tunney (D) of California introduced a resolution calling on the State and Commerce Departments to determine whether imports of fish products from Ecuador should be barred because that country has recently seized several American fishing boats. Ecuador recognizes a 200-mile fishing limit.

## Valerie-Anne Giscard to be azalea queen

Washington

Miss Valerie-Anne Giscard d'Estaing, eldest daughter of the French President, has accepted an invitation to be queen of the Azalea Festival in Norfolk, Va., on April 21, the French Embassy said here.



Valerie-Anne Giscard d'Estaing

The festival will be closely linked to the 1976 celebration of the bicentennial of the United States and, according to the organizers, will stress the close historical links between France and the United States.

In recent years, Luci and Lynda Johnson, daughters of the late President Johnson; Tricia Nixon, daughter of former President Nixon; Monique Vanden Boeynants, daughter of the prime minister of Belgium; and Kari Borsten, daughter of the prime minister of Norway, have acted as festival queen.

### Support for employees of Geological Survey

Washington

The director of the U.S. Geological Survey said Wednesday he does not believe any survey employees have violated government conflict of interest laws or regulations.

Director Vincent E. McKelvey was replying to General Accounting Office charges that 42 employees and seven consultants either owned mineral interests or had financial ties, mostly through securities ownership, to firms that could benefit from results of agency activity.

The report was released Tuesday to Rep. John E. Moss (D) of Calif.

"I do not believe any of our employees believed they had a real conflict of interest or did in actual fact," Mr. McKelvey said.

## Vegetables in the White House Rose Garden?

Washington

The White House is considering planting a vegetable garden to set an example for Americans on how to save money and have fresh produce.

It is an outgrowth of the Citizens Action Committee's "WIN — Whip Inflation Now" campaign that was just about abandoned by President Ford when the major economic problem became recession rather than inflation.

Dick Krowlick, who represents the committee at the White House, said Wednesday that a group of experts have discussed the project, but "it isn't set and sealed," and the President will have to make the final decision.

White House gardener Irvin Williams said he has heard about the project but has been given no orders to proceed. He said such a garden would have to be planted around late April, when there is no longer any danger of frost.



## ★U.S. 'soundness' dilemma

Continued from Page 1

The President's \$2 billion request is in addition to \$2.5 billion he asked for in his January budget message, to create public service jobs. The new request would add to the fiscal 1976 federal budget deficit, already greater than the \$33 billion estimated by the White House.

Indeed, Secretary Simon fears that the refusal of Congress to slash \$17 billion from spending, as urged by Mr. Ford, and the rising needs of the unemployed may boost the fiscal 1976 deficit "to \$75 to \$100 billion."

Wholesale prices, meanwhile, dropped 0.8 percent in February —

the third straight monthly decline in this indicator, which often presages price performance at the retail level.

Consumer prices, while not declining, have dipped below a 10 percent inflation rate. Government economists hope that the continuing drop in wholesale prices, led in February by a downward trend in farm and food costs, will lessen retail price inflation in the months ahead.

Mr. Simon, talking with this newspaper, rejected labels of liberal or conservative, saying the "difference is between sound and unsound polity."

## ★Kissinger pleases Wales . . .

Continued from Page 1

Common Market or come out. And the terms he gets — or fails to get — in Dublin will be of crucial importance in determining his recommendations to the electorate.

Until Mr. Callaghan went to Brussels early this week, renegotiation had been considered more or less completed. Britain's share of the community budget, and continued access of New Zealand dairy products to the Common Market after 1977, seemed to be the major remaining issues, along with the vexatious question of the regional fund.

The nine foreign ministers did reach agreement on the regional fund. It will be started with \$1.8 billion; West Germany will be the major contributor, and Britain and Italy the major beneficiaries.

### Added complication

Mr. Callaghan then reportedly soured the atmosphere by telling his colleagues that once renegotiation

## ★Cambodia aid: food only

Continued from Page 1

promise, met with President Ford in the White House Tuesday and discussed the issue, emerging deep in thoughtful conversation. At this writing results of the conversation remain a closely guarded secret.

But the fact that a compromise agreement had not publicly emerged by midday Thursday was seen as an omen by some sources, who reported that there had not been an effort to line up congressional backers for such a compromise.

However, they did not rule out the possibility that the Church-Pearson effort to come up with one — which began a week earlier — might ultimately succeed. The two men seek a compromise between the President's request for an additional \$300 million in military aid for Vietnam this fiscal year and a congressional majority's desire to end quickly all U.S. involvement in South Vietnam, including economic and military aid.

### Substance of pact sought

It is thought that if the two senators can reach an agreement with the Ford administration to reduce the sum substantially below \$300 million and to set an end for all U.S. financing, Congress likely will approve, in part because Congress considers South Vietnam has a real chance to survive as an independent nation.

However, Congress does not believe the Cambodian Government headed by Lon Nol can survive more than a few weeks with or without additional military aid, which is a major reason why it is not expected to approve it.

A majority of the eight-member House delegation just back from South Vietnam and Cambodia backs more military aid to Cambodia; but in their testimony before both houses of Congress they have an uphill fight to convince their colleagues that it will not just be a waste of money.

### Different aspect

However, food aid is another story. Members of Congress have been moved in recent weeks by accounts of near-starvation in besieged Phnom Penh. The eight-member House delegation that visited Cambodia unanimously favors additional food aid; so do a majority of the Congress, on humanitarian grounds.

This issue is expected to move through Congress with such little opposition that in advance of Thursday's afternoon hearing in the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, sources were forecasting that only this one day of hearings might be sufficient to gain approval of the measure.

## ★Kissinger diplomacy climax

Continued from Page 1

Nations force taking over a strip of land between Arab and Israeli armies.

The time has come to find out whether it is possible to take the long further step that would put a de facto end to a quarter-century of armed hostility between Israel and Egypt. It cannot yet be de jure. That must wait for a general settlement involving all of Israel's Arab neighbors.

### Downhill slope

But if Dr. Kissinger can obtain the formula at Aswan for the de facto peace in Sinai he will be on the downhill slope. Where Egypt leads, Jordan will be quick to follow — and Syria, no matter how reluctantly, probably will find itself falling into step.

The terms of the Egyptian-Israeli settlement already are for the most part worked out: Egypt requires the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces behind the Mitla and Giddi passes and Israeli departure from the Abu Ruweis oil field. The Government of Israel is ready to carry out these withdrawals in return for official and public renunciation by Egypt of the present state of belligerency. All that really remains for Kissinger diplomacy on this trip is the wording of that renunciation.

### Verbal assurance

President Sadat already has assured Dr. Kissinger verbally that he accepts the existence of the State of Israel and is willing and ready to live at peace. He is ready to put this in writing to Dr. Kissinger. But so far he has not been able to see how he can put it in the form of a public and open-ended guarantee.

He thinks that he must retain the freedom to return to belligerency until and unless there is a general settlement, including Syria and the Palestinians.

The wording of the Egyptian statement is everything. It must be strong enough to permit Prime Minister Rabin to get a majority in Parliament in favor of the Kissinger terms. Yet it must not be so strong that it destroys President Sadat's political position in the Arab world and, in turn, in Egypt itself.

Dr. Kissinger goes into this crucial round of talks with more bargaining power than before. To the Egyptians he is the man most likely to be able to get their lost territories back for them. And he is also their escape road from the Soviet embrace. They prefer to look West for their future economic development rather than to Moscow. They want this round of diplomacy to be successful.

To the Israelis Dr. Kissinger is the

### ★ Missile training

Continued from Page 1

Training on the Lance system is considered the more significant development, however, and suggests that the Pentagon may shortly sell Lances to Israel as a counterbalance to the Soviet-built Scud missiles now possessed by Egypt and Syria. A spokesman for the Pentagon, however, declines to comment on that possibility, arguing that such training is "not unheard of" and "may or may not" indicate future Lance sales to Israel.

At present, the United States has sold Lances to Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands.

The sale of Lances to Israel, some arms experts caution, would be an important escalation of the arms races in the Mideast.

Capable of carrying both nuclear and non-nuclear warheads, the Lance has a range of up to 70 miles, is 20 feet long, 22 inches in diameter, and weighs some 2,800 pounds. A light, mobile missile, it can be transported on a self-propelled chassis, or a two-wheeled trailer.

The missile could be used by the Israelis on large Arab population centers.

## ★ Raid impact on Kissinger

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Peres told newsmen that he agreed fully with Dr. Kissinger's statement in Britain that the Tel Aviv attack showed anew the importance of political negotiations. However, he made it clear that Israel would continue to make the extent of its withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula dependent on Egypt's readiness to move toward a binding commitment to coexistence, if not yet peace.

John Cooley reports from Beirut, Lebanon:

The seaborne guerrilla raid on Tel Aviv marks a fundamental turning point in the tactics of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), responsible Palestinian sources here indicate.

Palestinians are frustrated over Dr. Kissinger's failure to include the PLO in his efforts to reach a new Egypt-Israel solution, and the PLO is determined, if possible, to block the efforts, the same sources add.

### Al-Fatah adamant

Salah Khalaf, second in command of Al-Fatah, the largest guerrilla organization in the PLO and the one responsible for the raid, said: "There can be no peace in the Middle East without the Palestinians. This is what Kissinger must understand well."

Most Palestinian spokesmen leaders in Beirut were unreachable having gone underground or left their homes and offices in anticipation of Israeli reprisals.

A few hours before the attack, a group of these spokesmen told a group of visiting U.S. businessmen and investment consultants that the guerrilla movement felt that since political moves were getting nowhere, "would switch the emphasis to military operations," an Arab official present at the meeting reported.

### Back to wall

**Egypt's monumental Aswan High Dam is a mixed blessing. In the last 15 years its life-sustaining waters have doubled food production, but they have also caused serious ecological problems, now being studied with U.S. help. By altering the age-old flood cycle of the Nile, the dam has also changed the lives of thousands of peasants. Here are reports on the dam and its impact from a correspondent who lived for three months with a peasant family in the Aswan area.**



Jets of water gush from Aswan sluices, with dam under construction (1969)



Peasants row into the Nile

Photos by Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

## Nile River no longer floods, but . . .

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo  
The Aswan High Dam, high on the Nile, has been the prime symbol to many people of how economic benefit can be undermined by environmental backlash.

Started in 1960 with Soviet guidance and finance, the High Dam aimed to generate 10 billion kilowatt-hours of power a year, reclaim 1.3 million acres of desert land, and end the Nile's devastating floods.

Today it produces less than half the expected power; the desert soil has proven unsuitable for irrigation; and only its flood control has been a clear success, saving Egypt from massive drought in 1972-73.

At the same time, there are suspicions it may have contributed to the spread of a harmful human parasite carried by snails, spawned a phenomenal growth of water hyacinth, ended the Egyptian sardine industry, and eroded the Mediterranean coasts. Yet there has never been much clear scientific evidence.

Until very recently, criticism of the Aswan High Dam within Egypt was considered politically tantamount to vilifying Gamal Abdel Nasser's 1952 revolution.

Now this has all changed. In an atmosphere of growing liberalism and academic freedom fostered by President Anwar al-Sadat, a serious reappraisal of the Aswan High Dam was begun.

A \$1 million, three-year study is just getting under way, funded by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Ford Foundation, and conducted by the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology in conjunction with the University of Michigan. It will probably be the most ambitious study of a river and lake ecosystem ever made.

Nearly 100 biologists and chemists, working at seven monitoring points from Aswan to Alexandria, will be "measuring the Nile" to determine the chemical, biological, and geological factors involved in the composition and movement of its waters.

The great achievement of the High Dam has been to assure Egypt's farmers a year-round water supply, enabling them to grow more crops on the same amount of land. Today Egypt has 5.7 million acres sown a year, just about what it had when the dam was built. But it has been able to double food production. (The population also has doubled to 38 million in the past 25 years.)

This alone has made the dam worthwhile. But it has also created the worst — and least publicized — environmental problem: a steady rise in the underground water table along the Nile leading to salinity, alkalinity, and waterlogging. This has generated a massive need for more underground drainage.

To sort out these ambiguous effects and side-effects of the dam is what the new Egyptian-American research team will be working to accomplish.

— R. C.

By Richard Critchfield  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Biarat Village, Egypt  
Shahad is one of those young Egyptian farmers (he is 22) who thinks life was better before the High Dam was built.

He remembers how it was when he was a small boy. The Nile, fed by distant rains in Ethiopia and thick with rich fertile mud, rose to flood its banks at the end of each August.

For weeks Shahad's family joined the local peasantry in damming the flood back and hurrying to gather the summer grain crop. Then the gates were opened and the river allowed to overflow the fields. For two months the covering water was kept up by dikes, while the river itself sank down once more. Finally in November all was drained back into the Nile again, leaving behind a fertile, fresh layer of silt.

### Old crops in new soil

As it had been for 6,000 years, wheat, barley, and lentils — the ancient staples of Egypt — were sown and harvested in the same ever-renewed soil.

Seven years ago, after completion of the Aswan High Dam, the big change began. The fields of Shahad's village, like all of the others in the Nile valley, became permanently enclosed by dikes and irrigated the year round by artesian wells and pump-fed canals. Hundreds of thousands of diesel engines were introduced. Chemical fertilizer began to be massively applied on 10 times the scale used elsewhere in the Middle East and three crops were grown where there had been one before.

In an abrupt break with historical continuity, there was no longer an annual flood. No more did the Nile's waters rise as high as the mud walls of

Shahad's house, nor, when they sank again, did the earth suddenly sprout forth in a tender green of unparalleled fertility.

The enduring cycle of nature that had spawned our planet's first civilization was gone.

To Shahad this has been a disaster. "It was a great mistake to stop the yearly flooding of the Nile," he says. "The soil is becoming weak. Perhaps in five more years everything will stop growing."

Shahad is partly right about the soil, but the cause is not the loss of annual silting from the old floods, as he and

the past it was better. There was much wheat, and whole loaves were thrown to the dogs. Now who finds enough bread? For the family only."

Unlike in other countries, it is the older men in rural Egypt who defend the High Dam and the changes it has brought to their lives. The near serfdom and deep poverty they suffered until the Nasser revolution and land reform of the 1950s is all too memorable.

"Shahad is just a baby," harumphs old Jusef, now in his 80s. "He doesn't know. In the old days we ate chaff. Now the animals do."

"Maybe there was more saintliness in the old days, but we also grew much opium then; hashish was the only escape, and we went hungry all day. Since the High Dam we can cultivate sugarcane, lentils, and all kinds of crops and get much money to buy food."

### Food for more people

He agrees the village's population has doubled but argues, "Before, a hundred persons could find nothing. Now two hundred can find everything."

Lamel, the richest fellah in the village, who now owns 35 acres and has risen from a poor landless laborer since the revolution, tells Shahad, "Now it is good. Now I can cultivate sugarcane and make a big profit."

He would like to see Egypt move out of grain production altogether — importing grain and fodder from Syria, Iraq, and the Sudan while exporting higher-priced fruit, vegetables, seeds, and flowers to Europe.

Shahad is incensed at the idea. "Can our animals eat flowers? Can our



Sewing cotton bag for market

scribed as a mass of paradoxes: he is both credulous and mistrustful, individualistic and gregarious, avaricious and generous, long-suffering and fiery tempered. Shahad is all of these and more.

He was born poor and expects to stay so. Most of the time he is remarkably cheerful and contented with his lot. He is quick to laugh and often has a big grin. He is deeply Islamic, which means he is generally fatalistic, believing each man's life is already written and predestined by Allah.

### Desert solitude

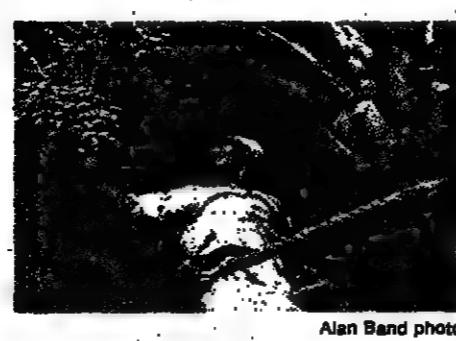
Some fellahs have a horror of the desert. Others, like Shahad, love its solitude and go there to be alone or to pray.

"The Bedouin lives best," Shahad will say. "He can take his freedom. Not anyone to ask him, 'Why do you do this or that?'

Shahad likes to imagine himself as a man, a tiny speck, appearing in a vast, uninhabited desert. Great outcroppings of stone rise from endless pink sand dunes. Rocks, sand, and thorny bushes obstruct his path. But he fears neither the empty wastes nor the solitude that makes every footfall sound loudly on the stony earth. Shahad's imagination paints for him this picture of a free life he has never lived.

Yet after living with Shahad and his family for three months now, this reporter finds it remarkable, when we go to the clover field at dawn to cut fodder for Shahad's buffalo, donkey and sheep, how all the dramas and troubles of yesterday have been vanquished by sleep and the new dawn.

Each morning is a fresh start, and Shahad, who never greases his plow until he has to work, buys seed until he needs to sow, or sends for help until all hope is lost, exists entirely in the present. Life with Shahad is a succession of todays.

Alan Band photo  
Harvesting dates — age-old job

View from Nile banks — array of sails

families eat flowers? No, we must eat from our own labor and our own hands."

To understand Shahad's sentiments one needs to understand the unique outlook of the Egyptian peasant.

The Egyptian fellah is often de-

there are today. A tremendous percentage are writing poetry, and most of their writing deals with aspects of Indian life. But you find a great range of styles, from the traditional to the European. Some writers don't even want to be classified as 'Indian.'

### An American writer

A prime example is James Welch, author of a collection of poetry entitled "Ride the Earthboy 40" as well as "Winter in the Blood," a novel which deals with the alienation of an Indian living on a reservation. He considers himself "an American writer, a writer."

Other books published under the program are "Seven Arrows" by Heyeneyohsta Storm, a North Cheyenne, about the legends and myths of the plains people and "Ascending Red Cedar Moon," a collection of poems evocative of Indian songs and chants by Duane Niatsu of the Klallam tribe.

Mr. Latimer insists that he does not seek to publish any particular type of book. He has expanded the program to include South American Indian authors. Despite his close ties with the Indian publishing community, he feels that "the one serious flaw with the program is that it is not run by Indians." Correcting that flaw remains his hope for the future.

## Books by Indians — about Indians

The "Native American Publishing Program" is not nearly as formal as it sounds. Five years ago a vice-president at Harper & Row decided to try to produce some bilingual English-Indian textbooks for Indian children having a difficult time in English-speaking schools. Today, those textbooks remain a dream for the future, but the program has helped several Indian writers get their books into print — with Harper & Row skimming off only marketing and production costs.

By Diana Loecher  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

### New York

One of the most original American book ventures to make its mark in recent times is Harper & Row's Native American Publishing Program (NAPP). Its third publication, a novel called "Winter in Blood," which came out last fall, has scored a resounding critical success. This augurs well for future NAPP publications, which are original in several senses of that word.

Books by Indians about Indians are a comparatively new phenomenon. Few existed before the 1960s. Improved literacy enables Indians to express themselves through the written word, to preserve their heritage, and to communicate with each other and the remainder of the world. The growing number of magazines and books published by Indians since the late '60s, notably W. Scott Moimaday's "House Made of Dawn" and Vine Deloria's "Custer Died for Your Sins," indicates the awakening of a new political awareness.

No one is more pleased with the impetus NAPP is giving this trend than is Harper & Row vice-president Douglas Latimer. Long an admirer of the Indian way of life, he explains:

"I think the Indian people have told and will continue to tell us a great deal about how life should be lived on the earth in terms of living in harmony with it and other people. It is a lesson that came naturally to them and that we have to relearn. For thousands of years, we thought we could dominate the earth and other people, and now we find we can't. We were once a tribal people, too."

### Indians to get profits

Mr. Latimer started NAPP in 1970 after attending the first convocation of American Indian scholars in Princeton, N.J. He asked a number of the scholars what a publisher could do to help the Indians.

"They explained to me that children have a particularly severe problem in schools," he recalled. Most of them live on reservations and speak very little English. A yellow bus appears, whisking them off, and ushers them into a school where the language is English and the teachers are white.

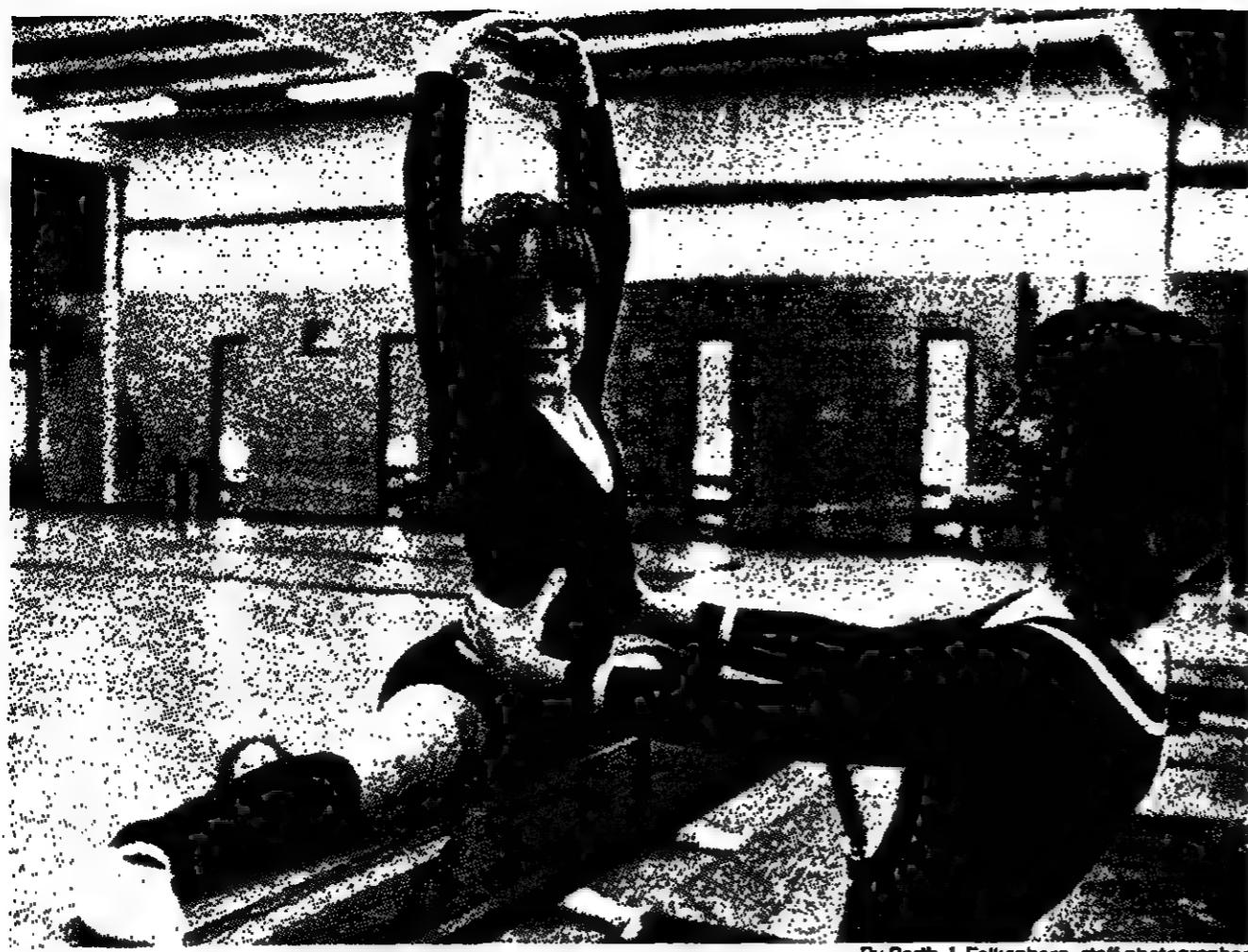
"They finally learn English only to find out from reading history books written by whites that they are villains. This kind of beginning contributes to the high drop-out rate among

Indian schoolchildren. We agreed that it would be helpful if a publisher could provide bilingual books for the first and second grades which would not only provide a way of learning English but an Indian cultural context."

Mr. Latimer runs NAPP on his own time to subsidize publication of such children's textbooks. Harper & Row covers marketing and production expenses for each NAPP book. It recoups costs from sales receipts, but all profits are earmarked for the Indians. No children's books have been published as yet because Mr. Latimer has not found "an appropriate Indian group" to undertake the project. So the profit from the first book (the second book broke even) was distributed in grants to the American Indian Movement (AIM), the Native American Theater Ensemble, and Ramon Reynaga, a Bolivian Indian who claims to be the sole survivor of Ernesto "Che" Guevara's band and is the author of a forthcoming NAPP book, "White Guerrillas in Indian Nations."

Mr. Latimer says he does not lower editorial standards when considering Indian books. Waving his hand toward a hefty pile of manuscripts, he declared, "It is amazing how many extraordinarily gifted Indian writers

# sports



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Kathy Corrigan Ekas assisting pint-size protegee on balance beam

## Getting the roller-coaster Royals back on the track

By Phil Elderkin

Ft. Myers, Fla.  
Except for one more starting pitcher, some infield depth, and the possibility that designated hitter Harmon Killebrew might not be as good as they think he is, everything is up to date in Kansas City.

Last year the Royals, after a second-place finish in the American League West in 1974, won 11 fewer games, slipped all the way to fifth place, and disappointed everybody.

"Going in, I thought we had a chance to win it," said Manager Jack McKeon. "We made the mistake of assuming two things: (1) that everybody would do as well in '74 as they had in '73; and (2) that we had gotten the pitching help we needed by trading for Nelson Briles, Marty Pattin, and Lindy McDaniel."

"Back in '73 those three won a combination of 41 games," McKeon continued. "Last year they won nine. In fact, Briles had a freak accident a week before

spring training while working out in a gymnasium that later required knee surgery. But this year he'll be one of my regular starters, along with Steve Busby and Paul Splittorff."

Al Fitzmorris, a sinkerball pitcher who won 18 games last year, is the leading candidate for the No. 4 spot on the staff. But he'll be pressed by both Pattin

### Change of pace

and Dal Canton, whose improved knuckleball is the talk of training camp.

Jim Bird and McDaniel will probably be one-two out of the bullpen.

The Royals' infield is set with John Mayberry at first, Cookie Rojas at second, George Brett at third, and Fred Patek at shortstop.

Mayberry, although he missed 40 games last year with injuries, still drove in almost 70 runs.

Kansas City tried to trade Patek during the winter, but few

rival clubs were willing to give up a front-line player for a man who is only 5 ft., 4 in. and batted under .230. Frank White will get some work behind Patek and also play second base occasionally in place of Rojas.

McKeon, now that the Royals have added Killebrew as their designated hitter, has decided to move last year's DH, Hal McRae, into left field. Amos Otis, who is always around the .300 mark, will play center. Right field at the moment is a horse race among Vada Pinson, Jim Wohford and Al Cowens.

Pinson is the best hitter of the three. But Cowens, even though he didn't log that much playing time a year ago, is great defensively and threw out 18 base runners from right field. Wohford hit well early last year and then faded.

Fran Healy has the starting catcher's job locked up in a puncture-proof bag. He'll probably be backed up by Buck Martinez.

With Mayberry out of the lineup

## She runs gymnastics beehive

Torrents of pupils have school booming, keep walls bulging

By Ross Atkins  
Sports writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sitting back off an uncluttered roadside 20 miles south of Boston is Kathy Corrigan's School of Gymnastics and Dance. Though not exactly a central location, 1,500 to 2,000 students manage to find the Rockland, Mass., school each week.

From the early afternoon on the gym turns into a beehive of activity, the black-top parking lot out front gradually filling with cars. Some parents drive an hour one way to transport their elfin-like youngsters to the school, which is owned and operated by Kathy Corrigan Ekas, an Olympic gymnast in 1964.

### Olga caused boom

"My dad and I started the studio seven years ago on a small scale because we didn't know how it would go over," Kathy recalls.

The enrollment grew gradually, even though the school was housed in a cramped studio in Weymouth,

where the better gymnasts kept putting their feet through the ceiling.

When Cathy Rigby became the top American woman gymnast the popularity of gymnastics started rising. The boom really hit though when toy-like Russian Olga Korbut came along at the 1972 Olympics.

Suddenly the lines at the Corrigan studio were incredibly long. The waiting list numbered 400.

To accommodate the people so desperately trying to enroll, Kathy's father, a building contractor, constructed the school's spacious new home.

Though the school is now a very prosperous business with some 120 instructors (only seven fulltime), the operation still maintains a family flavor.

Each afternoon Kathy arrives at work with her baby daughter and family dog. Inside, Mrs. Alma Hart, Kathy's grandmother, greets students at the reception desk, where students sign in and pay the weekly class fees.

Starting at five o'clock each evening, Kathy's brother Jimmy, a high school teacher, coaches the school's gymnastics team in a three-hour practice.

In order to maintain a good working rapport with students, the teacher-to-pupil ratio is kept low. There may be

as many as a hundred gymnasts on the floor at a time, but individual classes are limited to five students. Classes are \$3 an hour. For more individualized instruction the rate goes up.

Students range from pre-schoolers learning the basics of tumbling to grownups taking a combination of gymnastics and "slimnastics." Most students are beginners and lower-intermediates and 90 percent are female.

### Why fewer boys?

Kathy believes there are two factors which account for the small male enrollment.

Boys have so many masculine sports to choose from, Kathy says, that a graceful sport like gymnastics sometimes gets lost in the shuffle.

Secondly, most boys find the coaching and equipment at high school adequate. The girls do not, and as a result, frequently attend private gymnastics schools where they can improve their skills faster.

Nearly 70 of the instructors are high school girls from surrounding towns working on a part-time basis. Since most wish to maintain their amateur standing, they are paid with free lessons instead of cash.

During the summer months, there is a big drop in enrollment at the Corrigan school. But it remains open for several hundred serious gymnasts interested in training and taking classes year-round. As an added incentive to summer students, a swimming pool has been built behind the gym and tennis courts are now a top priority.

While there are no figures kept on the number of commercial gymnastics schools cropping up across the country, Dick Mulvihill, who is the co-director of the National Academy of Artistic Gymnastics, estimates the figure to be in the hundreds.

Apparently, he says, most are making money. "They have to be," he says, "the operating and equipment costs are too high for a school not making money to stay in business."

The Corrigan school has \$17,000 invested in equipment.

### Quote...

#### Miller golf's No. 1?

Johnny Miller, heir apparent to Jack Nicklaus as the king of golf: "Jack has been No. 1 so long, people are wanting someone to challenge him. I think just because they want to see somebody else up there, they're beginning to say I'm No. 1. Right now I might be."



Jack McKeon

The Royals are planning to have Patek lead off, with Rojas batting second and Otis third. Mayberry will handle the No. 4 spot, followed by McRae (who batted .310 last year and drove in 85 runs) and Killebrew.

Brett could hit seventh or ninth, depending on whether Pinson or Cowens plays right field. Realy, in all probability, will be in the No. 8 spot.

Killebrew may be fifth on baseball's all-time home run list with a total of 399, but at 40-years-old he is an over-age destroyer. Harmon hit only 13 home runs a year ago and the left field power ally in Kansas City is 385 feet. He is a gamble who may have to be traded frequently.

The Royals are also in the same division as the Oakland A's, who are coming off their third straight World Series triumph.

"But Oakland won't have pitcher Catfish Hunter and with the right kind of breaks we may catch them," McKeon said. This is an opinion not generally shared outside Kansas City.

### EMPLOYMENT

### EMPLOYMENT

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# financial

## Ford wants prices cut, not output

**Wage-price council to probe aluminum, steel, other industries**

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President Ford's Council on Wage and Price Stability is zeroing in on a few concentrated industries that appear to be cutting production rather than prices. It plans to use its limited powers to badger prices down by airing the situation publicly.

At the same time Democrats in Congress are shaping up legislation to give the council more teeth or create a new wage-price controls agency with authority to delay price hikes or even roll them back in major industries.

Council director Albert Rees, an economist on leave from Princeton University, thinks prices would slow to an annual rate of 6 percent by midyear, instead of year end as the administration predicts, if market forces were operating more freely in concentrated industries.

Mr. Rees is calling in aluminum industry executives to find out why prices have not declined in face of slumping demand, and also is taking a close look at steel, cans, tires, and some industrial chemicals.

The powers of the council are limited chiefly to public exhortation, however.

## Military overspending called drain on U.S.

**he Permanent War Economy: American Capitalism in Decline**, by Seymour Melman, New York: Simon and Schuster, \$9.95.

By John D. Moorhead

The antiviet mood of the '60s perches this study of massive defense spending in the U.S. economy.

"What spending is corrosive, in Seymour Melman's view, and threatens America's civilian economy is living under the cumulative weight of cold war and Vietnam defense budgets."

**Books**  
The belief that military spending is good for the economy has gained adherents from surprisingly diverse quarters across the political spectrum," says Dr. Melman, setting up his target.

Then he knocks it down: "What went unrecognized was that war economy produces other, unforeseen, effects with long-term destructive consequences."

These include the formation of a new state-managed economy, deterioration of the productive competence of many industries, and finally, inflation — the destruction of the dollar as a reliable source of value."

His case is bolstered by some hair-raising examples of gross overspending and spectacular inefficiency in U.S. defense making.

Somehow, though, one feels uneasy about the argument as well as the military machine it is attacking. Dr. Melman — in his tone and in his suggested alternatives to the status quo — leaves no doubt as to his long-standing antimilitary views. Some

may ask how much this has influenced his present research.

Yet he has done a service in his detailed effort to figure out what happens when so many tax dollars are poured down the muzzle of a gun.

In an interview with this newspaper, Dr. Melman, a professor of industrial engineering at Columbia University and author of several other books including "Pentagon Capitalism," warned that if the U.S. continues its high level of military spending, "the present condition of recession depression will become durable, and there is a danger of its becoming irreversible."

A gloomy view indeed, and Dr. Melman says our only way out is a carefully planned transition to minimum defense budgets and diversion of the dollars thus freed to the building up of U.S. industrial competence and to domestic social programs.

Defense spending, he contends, has siphoned off capital and talent which might otherwise have been put to work to strengthen civilian industry, which he sees slipping behind that of other developed nations.

Also, he pictures the firms which make military equipment as so protected by their relationship with the Defense Department that they have developed bad economic habits — habits that would prevent their survival in the civilian marketplace.

Dr. Melman believes the military-industrial relationship fosters "cost maximization" and "subsidy maximization" because of the absence of penalties for inefficiency which the civilian marketplace exacts.

He notes but does not emphasize the



U.S. military hardware:

fact that military contractors must in many cases manufacture highly specialized equipment in small quantities. That means high research-and-development costs and not much benefit from the efficiencies of long-term production of a single product, others would argue.

All in all, Dr. Melman does not see much economic benefit coming out of the defense budget (\$104.7 billion proposed for 1976). He writes:

"From the economic standpoint the main characteristic of war economy is that its products do not yield ordinary economic use value: usefulness for the level of living (consumer goods and services); or usefulness for further production (as in machinery or tools being used to make other articles)."

As this suggests, the book is a scholarly tub-thumper, with the good and the bad clearly tagged. Yet it carries an important message for

it has no subpoena power, and hence depends on industry to supply price and cost data voluntarily. And it has a staff of only 41 persons, compared with some 4,000 who worked on controls in the old Cost of Living Council (augmented by Internal Revenue Service people) before controls were taken off.

Mr. Rees would like to have a larger staff and subpoena power, providing there were sufficient safeguards to make sure the information subpoenaed did not become public. There have been times when the council could not get information it considered necessary to do its job of monitoring wages and prices, he says.

The administration has not supported subpoena power but Congress may supply it anyway, and for that matter more controls authority than the administration wants.

The Senate Banking Committee has begun hearings on a bill introduced by its chairman, William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin. His measure would strengthen the wage-price oversight program with subpoena power, require that industry notify the government of pending price hikes, and give the government authority to delay hikes or roll them back.

In the House, a bill introduced this week by Democratic whip John J. McFall (D) of California would

provide similar price authority for major corporations, basically those with sales of more than \$500 million a year. Mr. McFall's bill would create a new board to replace the council on wage and price stability.

While such bills might be vetoed successfully, strong congressional support would put pressure on the administration to take a stronger stance toward "administered prices."

Mr. Rees figures that some form of monitoring wages and prices in big industries has become a permanent feature of American government, given the market power of big companies and big unions and the built-in toward inflation in modern economies.

Mr. Rees is devoting more attention to the labor side of the price equation. He is concerned with possible contract settlements that could set patterns, such as current negotiations of the plumbers' union in the San Francisco area.

He thinks recent wage demands across the country generally have been moderate and that overall increases for 1975 will be less than last year. But the moderation will be coming chiefly in nonunion wages while the more powerful unions may be able to press for increases matching those of the past year, even though inflation is ebbing.

## French strike it rich, in gold

By Philip W. Whitcomb  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Saint Leonard, local miners worked for 25 years, entirely by hand, going at some points to a depth of 800 feet and using nothing but ladders. They took out a total of a million tons of ore and got close to 11 tons of gold.

The French Societe Centrale des Mines et de la Metallurgie also kept at work for a quarter of a century, with fair results. But the Siminor Company, which optimistically built a reduction plant at Faccassiere and worked a sector only a few hundred yards from the vein which has just been discovered, produced only 28 ounces of refined gold before it closed down.

The new vein was located by the French Government's Bureau of Geological Research, only a few yards underground and with an estimated two ounces of gold per ton of ore, well above the one-third ounce that shows a profit with gold at \$150 an ounce.

Some of the 2,800 gold pits in the Limoges region were Roman, as indicated by the repetition in place names of the Roman word for gold, aurum — Aurence, Lauriere, Ondour, Laurier, Laurent, and others.

In modern times only two sites were worked seriously. At Chemin, near

Paris

the fame of Sutier's Mill, Cripple Creek, and the Rand isn't threatened in the least, but in the Limoges region of France, best known abroad for its porcelain clay, a vein of gold worth about \$65 million has just been discovered.

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# house/garden



## The anti-inflation garden

3

**How does your garden grow?  
With good soil it should  
yield plentiful harvest**

Growing your own food can save you money, if you garden wisely. In this, the third of four articles, a veteran gardener explains how to manage your most important asset, your soil.

By Peter Tonge  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Good soil is a gardener's most potent inflation-fighting weapon. With it, you can husband relatively few seeds into an abundant harvest. Without it, your garden can be a source of chronic frustration.

So, if you don't have first-rate soil to begin with, your first priority should be to build the soil up and then to manage it as the major working capital of your garden.

No matter what soil type you start with, brick hard or as sandy as a Cape Cod beach, you can build up a beautiful loam that virtually will guarantee good harvests.

It's fairly simple really. You dig in organic matter — leaves, hay, weeds, garden waste, kitchen scraps, and the like. Lots of it.

Once mixed into your garden, such matter quickly breaks down into soil-building, moisture-storing, nutrient-rich humus.

### Dig shallow trench

One way to proceed is to spread leaves and straw to a depth of 12 inches each fall and then rototill it all in.

But what if you cannot get such quantities? And what if your garden is too small to warrant hiring a tiller? Well you might start as I did seven years ago.

First dig a trench about six inches deep and as long as you want your garden to be. For convenience make the trench as wide as your spade. Each evening take the day's collection of kitchen scraps, plus lawn clippings, and the like, and throw it into one end of the trench. Fill the trench to the top and then add a two-inch cover of earth.

When the whole trench is filled and covered this way it becomes a row to plant in. Then start a second row.

You might try digging individual holes, perhaps a foot or more deep, for such widely spaced plants as tomatoes. When setting out plants in these rows of holes, be sure the roots

are surrounded by soil. Let them grow into the waste as it breaks down.

### Balanced fertilizers

Try liquefying the food waste in a kitchen blender if you are concerned about attracting unwanted animal visitors to the garden. Grinding the waste in a meat grinder can help too.

Other great soil builders are leaf mold (readily available in those communities that compost their leaves) and cow manure. Otherwise you may use sphagnum peat moss to improve soil structure, but remember it lacks the plant nutrients available in leaves and manure.

In any event you probably will need to boost production by the application of balanced fertilizers during the first few years of gardening.

Once you've built up the soil you can keep it in good shape relatively easily. For instance, I seldom dig anything into my soils anymore. I simply spread compost or ground leaves around the plants and let it steadily decompose into the soil.

### Neater appearance

Compost is relatively simple to make and is one of the best soil-improvers known. This is what I do, following the method the University of Vermont Extension Service recommends:

- Take some wire mesh fencing between four and five feet high and about 10 feet long. Fasten the ends together to form a compost cage. Allowing for an inch or so of overlap where the ends are fastened together, the cage should be a little over three feet in diameter.

- Stand the cage on end and begin filling it with the waste vegetable materials. Start with a three-inch or so layer of leaves, grass, or garden waste, or a mixture of all of these. Next, add a bucketful of kitchen scraps. (Substitute manure for kitchen waste if you like, or throw in a few good handfuls of fertilizer such as Milorganite or bone meal.) Then thoroughly moisten, but do not soak, the materials with water.

- Continue to build the compost pile this way until you have used up all the waste materials on hand. Always cover the kitchen waste with a layer of leaves. It makes for a neater

cleaner plants

Mulching and its corollary, watering, are basic to good garden management.

Besides keeping soil moist and cool (and a whole lot warmer in the fall), a mulch cuts weeding dramatically and virtually eliminates cultivation, since the soil compacts much less under a mulch. Plants remain cleaner, too, for no mud splashes on

them in heavy rains or during careless watering.

I first turned to mulching four years

ago when I piled the previous fall's

collection of leaves about eight inches

thick around my tomatoes. The re-

sults were good enough to convince me

to mulch the whole garden the next season. I've been an avid

mulcher ever since.

Shredded leaves are better than

whole leaves. They don't pack down

so readily, nor do they blow around.

Pass a mower over your leaves in

winter; visit a lumber yard and see if

you can get some sawdust. Mix the

sawdust and the food waste together

in equal parts.

Otherwise, just empty the scraps

into the compost cage (they probably

will stay frozen most of the time), and

in the spring recompost them by

mixing with liberal quantities of soil,

if no other materials are available.

The compost should be ready for

use in four to six weeks. Use it

throughout the garden. If your soil is

poor, then dig in some of the compost.

Otherwise spread it on top of the soil.

This way it acts as a protective mulch

while it steadily releases nutrients

into the soil every time it rains.

### Visit lumber yard

A compost heap, built as suggested

with an adequate supply of kitchen

waste or manures relative to the drier

waste, will heat up considerably

within a few days. Temperatures

within the heap can reach 150 degrees

F. as microorganisms break down the

organic matter.

If all you have to compost are

kitchen scraps (frequently the case in

winter) visit a lumber yard and see if

you can get some sawdust. Mix the

sawdust and the food waste together

in equal parts.

Otherwise, just empty the scraps

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### Keep compost moist

Always cover kitchen

waste or manure with

layer of leaves,

grass, etc.

### Repeated layers of:

Bucketful kitchen scraps,

or manure, or substitute

with a few handfuls

bonemeal or

Milorganite

### Layer leaves, grass

or garden waste

(or all three)

### heat

Use fresh lawn clippings, by all

means, but insulate the plants with a

couple of inches of less active mulch

immediately around the stems.

Finally, don't mulch newly planted

seedlings — at least not with more

than a scattering of light materials.

They want room to grow and breathe.

But after they have become estab-

lished, pull a thick blanket of mulch

up around the stems.

### Watch soil moisture

The best of mulches won't do much

for a garden if it dries out. So keep an

eye on soil moisture. Don't be misled

into thinking the garden is well wa-

tered because it looks wet on top.

Check by scraping away the top inch

of soil to see if the soil is wet un-

derneath. If it's dry, it's time to water.

And don't skimp.

Lower soil layers only get wet when

the moisture-carrying capacity of the

upper layers is exceeded. Then the

excess water percolates farther

down. There is nothing a plant likes

less than to be soaked around the

stem while its roots are thirsty.

Light sandy soils will need more

frequent watering than heavier soils.

However, a heavy soil, once dry, will

require a great deal of water to

moisten it thoroughly again.

### Make ball of soil

To test for adequate moisture, take

a handful of soil from about an inch

down and press it into a ball. If the soil

retains its shape when you open your

hand, it has enough water to meet the

needs of your plants.

And, if your plants' needs are met,

they will help you meet your need to

keep the cost of food within a manage-

able budget.

Next Friday: Making the most of

your harvest.

## Reading list for home gardeners

These are some of the publications that could help you get the most from your garden:

Sunset Guide to Vegetable Gardening (\$1.95) Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif.

Sunset Guide to Organic Gardening (\$1.95) Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif.

Raise Vegetables Without a Garden (\$2.95) By George (Doc) and Kathy Abraham, Country Books.

Vegetable Garden Handbook (\$4.50) By Roger Griffith, Garden Way Publishing Company.

How to Have a Successful Vegetable Garden (\$1.00) Gardens for All, Norwalk, Conn.

Best Ideas for Organic Vegetable Growing (\$7.95) Rodale Press.

For your local county extension agent see the U.S. Department of Agriculture listing in the telephone directory.



them in heavy rains or during care-

# The Home Forum.

## Abandoned tunnel

August Heckscher

Recently I was in England when the government took the decision to abandon the tunnel under the channel. Crews at work on both French and English sides had progressed several hundred yards toward the mid-channel meeting which would have fulfilled the dream of centuries. Then the drilling stopped, the teams withdrew. Plans were rolled up and put away until some other generation, in some presumably better time, should once more determine to link the continent and the English isle.

The official justifications were heavy with technicalities, all trying to shift the blame and to minimize the fact of England's parlous economic situation. Not surprisingly the French seized this royal opportunity to criticize their old friend and enemy. They declared the British had never been able to be trusted anyway; and now they could not even make up their minds about so simple a matter as whether to dig or not to dig.

Observing and listening on that brief visit, I got the impression that forces other than those publicly mentioned had been at work on the British mind. And in Paris a few days later, I thought I detected among the French, too, a certain relief. It was as if this tunnel had been more than a practical matter of transportation, more than an economic measure. It was a symbol; and many people on both sides of the

channel seemed to wonder, as its realization came close, whether it was a symbol of something they did not like.

In the abstract the tunnel seemed a grand and progressive thing. It stood for unity and cooperation, for internationalism and interdependence. These are all modern virtues; and old as well as young want to be modern at all costs. But there was always another side, an apprehension that could be put down until the awful moment when work upon the project actually began. There was the vision of millions of people pouring through the narrow tube to buy up and occupy lands that could never really belong to them.

For the French it would be bad enough, with all those Anglo-Saxons settling in the valley of the Lot or the Loire. But what about the English? Strangers from all over the continent would be inundating their little island. Then the dream of the tunnel could suddenly turn to a nightmare.

Of course all this was foolish, and few would admit that behind the abandonment of the project were fears of this kind. The sea no longer makes much of a barrier, in any case. The modern world is what it is, and the affairs of once separate nations are bound to get increasingly intertwined. Still the thought lurked somewhere that it might be foolish to disturb the symbolic break

which nature had interposed. And still in my mind remains a suspicion that tunnels may not always be a good thing.

In our relations with other human beings, for example, we do certainly require a certain separateness. Two people, no matter how close, are at their best when dealing with each other as separate entities — not as sovereign nations, perhaps, but as distinct elements within an independent universe. Love can be very imperial. It is in danger of ceasing to be love altogether if it does not respect the seas which surround and give identity to the loved one.

And the places that have been important in our lives? Do we not want them to remain outside the flux, which seems to reduce everything to a homogenized landscape? Walls may be out of fashion. But please, dear neighbor, don't go quite so far as to start tunneling under my boundary!

I have heard it remarked that when a road unites two old cities in Europe, each becomes more active and prosperous; when a road unites two American cities, the attenuated life of each spills out along a gaudy strip. The two cities merge to become a swollen nowhere. So, however it may be with the British and their tunnel, perhaps it is well for us in this country, at least, not to let the drillers and the diggers take over completely!

## Sculpture made of light

Elusive and compelling, light has long been a vital element in painting and sculpture, but it was not until the 20th century that artists in an electronic age brought the search to a unique and logical conclusion. Instead of simulating light, they are now working with the real thing. Going no further than the local hardware store, contemporary sculptors like Dan Flavin have at their fingertips a wide selection of equipment.

Flavin's sculptures are deceptively simple; there are no secrets about their construction. On the other hand, each structure is the means by which he explores and manipulates a particular quality of light in a given environment. There is a pervading coldness to white fluorescent light, perfectly acceptable if the goal is simply to illuminate a room. Mount enough of them on a store or factory ceiling and the fixtures become sufficiently recessive to imitate natural light. How then does an artist discover its inherent aesthetics? One way is by working in direct contrast to its *raison d'être*. By ordering special colors. Grouping them. Hanging them on the wall below eye level. Forgetting what they were. Seeing them as abstract shape and color.

"To the Innovator of Wheeling, Peachblow" transforms bleak light into a glimmering atmospheric mass. Displayed in a corner, it correlates specifically with existing space and wall surfaces. Icy pink and gold tubes face angled walls which reflect and redirect the merged colors outward, forcing further mixing with the frontally faced snow-white daylight tubes. By scrupulously avoiding additional elements that might violate the integrity of the light source the artist produces maximum dynamic without destroying the identity of the lighting fixture.

Flavin's sculptures have lives of their own for the duration of their exhibitions and like light itself, vanish when the wall plugs are removed and the work dismantled to be redesigned for other locations. Where, then, does the light sculptor go from there? That's easy. Back to his studio, and like a scientist in his laboratory, he reaches for further possibilities, using each revelation as a new point of departure.

Jacqueline Moss

Courtesy of the St. Louis Art Museum, St. Louis, from an exhibition, "The Work of Dan Flavin".

Untitled "to the Innovator of Wheeling Peachblow" 1966-1968: Pink, gold and daylight fluorescent light by Dan Flavin

## Dreams dreamed in March

John Gould

peruse the wing-ed words of poets like Mr. Burpee, and every tiny seed is a vast casement opening on the foam etcetera and so forth. Of that we might have only March gardens, that famine would subside throughout the Earth and the populations would reside in bower of fragrance and beauty! The March thermometer is out of sight, but the horizon luxuriates with peppers and cucumbers and tomatoes and sweetcorn, and every petunia is the size of a dinnerplate.

No school of philosophers, and no combination of such, has ever penned such a promise of hope and salvation. You take them all, and for March give me a seed catalog with Mr. Burpee, silent upon a peak in Darien, smiling amid his marigolds. Do you suppose Mr. Burpee realized how much he owes to March?

The prudent farmer, or home gardener, will mellow his March exuberance with restraint. Mr. Burpee offers his cut-size pumpkin with no deceit — he states explicitly that it needs wide spacing. But that it may grow to a hundredweight or more is per se a March enticement. Let the buyer beware of projecting a March vision of a backyard full of carrots and beets and chard and cukes and onions and lettuce and the results of a seventy-five cent packet

of hundredweight pumpkins. There are only so many things you can do in September and October with a carload of pumpkins.

I have made my selections and forwarded my check, and with Mr. Burpee's assurance of fast service I am hopeful the R.F.D. will not delay my order beyond the dreamland time. There comes a moment, later, when March gardens fade from the mind, and reality accrues. Tomato plants damp off in the coldframe, and petunia seedlings are slow to respond. For some, the man doesn't come to plow, and for others the motor won't start on the tiller. Some years it's too wet to plant, and some years it's too dry for the seeds to sprout. If you get that happy medium and all goes well, a woodchuck comes to help you or the pigeons pull up your peas. The camaraderie of home gardeners turns negative, and when they associate they speak of disasters. What do you do for spots on cucumbers? How about bean beetles? Are the raccoons at your sweetcorn yet? What do you do about them? Are you having trouble with tomatoes dropping off? What's the matter with my lettuce? Can I borrow your duster?

Gardens also have their lovesome qualities, to be sure, but summer-time gardens are never so perfect as those in March. Would Mr. Burpee also realize how much March owes to him?

The Monitor's daily religious article

## Man's destiny is now

We sometimes speak of our destiny with anticipation or dread, according to our varied hopes and expectations. But what is our destiny? Is it the culmination of our human experience? A condition pre-ordained for us in some mystical hereafter? Nothing at all?

In one of her writings, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Man has a noble destiny."<sup>1</sup> What a wonderful statement to contemplate! More glorious still is to understand the basis for it.

Christian Science teaches that man is the spiritual image and likeness of God. And because God is eternal good, the only Life, man, as God's expression, must be as eternal as God. This perfect state of being is now, reflecting the perfection of the creator, always maintained in the sure safety of infinite good.

To understand man's destiny, we must understand God, who is

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans l'anglais sur cette page

[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

## La destinée de l'homme : une réalité présente

Salon nos diverses espoirs et expectatives, il nous arrive parfois de parler de notre destinée soit avec enthousiasme, soit avec une grande crainte. Mais quelle est notre destinée ? Est-ce le point culminant de notre existence humaine ? Un état préparé à notre intention en quelque autre chose mystique ? N'est-ce rien du tout ?

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne<sup>2</sup>, dit dans un de ses ouvrages : « L'homme a une noble destinée »<sup>3</sup>. Volla un merveilleux énoncé à méditer ! Il est plus glorieux encore de comprendre la base sur laquelle il s'appuie.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance spirituelle de Dieu. Et comme Dieu est le bien éternel, la seule Vie, l'homme, en tant qu'expression de Dieu, doit être aussi éternel que Dieu. Cet état parfait de l'être existe à présent, reflétant la perfection du créateur, toujours maintenu dans la sécurité infinie du bien, infini.

Pour comprendre ce qu'est la destinée de l'homme, nous devons comprendre Dieu, qui est sans commencement ni fin, parce que sa vie ne fait qu'un avec la Vie divine, est gouverné par la Vérité et l'Amour divins. L'homme ne saurait jamais être moins que l'expression de son Créateur. Il est l'idée spirituelle de Dieu, établie dans son intégralité et sa beauté. Le matériel, l'impur, le mortel, ne touchent pas l'homme que Dieu a créé. Le véritable moi de l'homme, son être réel, est la conscience pure qui constitue le reflet de Dieu.

Notre expectative du bien, gouvernée par Dieu, maintenue par le Principe divin, nous élève jusqu'à des moeurs et des buts plus hauts.

[This is a German translation of today's religious article]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erschienenen religiösen Artikels

[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich]

## Die Bestimmung des Menschen erfüllt sich schon jetzt

Wir sprechen manchmal von unserer Bestimmung mit Zuversicht oder Bangigkeit, ja nach dem, was für Hoffnungen und Erwartungen wir hegen. Was ist aber unsere Bestimmung? Ist es der Höhepunkt unserer menschlichen Erfahrung? Ein Zustand in einem mysteriösen Jenseits, für uns vorherbestimmt? Überhaupt nichts?

In einer ihrer Schriften erklärt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Der Mensch hat eine edle Bestimmung“.<sup>1</sup> Was für ein herrlicher Ausspruch zum Nachsinnen! Noch herrlicher ist es jedoch, seine Grundlage zu verstehen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß der Mensch das geistige und Gleichnis Gottes ist. Und weil Gott das ewig Gute, das einzige Leben ist, muß der Mensch als der Ausdruck Gottes so ewig wie Gott sein. Dieser vollkommene Zustand des Seins besteht schon jetzt, er spiegelt die Vollkommenheit des Schöpfers wider und wird in der Sicherheit des unendlichen Guten immerdar aufrechterhalten.

Um die Bestimmung des Menschen zu verstehen, müssen wir Gott verstehen, der ohne Anfang und ohne Ende ist. Gott und Seine Schöpfung, das geistige Universum, einschließlich des Menschen, sind von Zeit und Raum nicht begrenzt.

Seine Schöpfung spiegelt die zeitlose Allgegenwart, Allmacht und Allwissenheit der göttlichen Intelligenz wider. Das Leben beginnt nicht mit der materiellen Geburt und endet nicht mit dem Tode. Dies sind die falschen Vorstellungen vom Menschen, die ihren Ursprung in den materiellen Sinnen haben. Um den ewigen Zweck des Menschen — nämlich Gott widerzuspiegeln — zu erfassen, müssen wir erkennen, daß dieser materielle Augenschein unwirklich ist.

Der wirkliche Mensch ist nicht materiellen Umständen und Druckmitteln preisgegeben. Das Sein des Menschen, das weder Anfang noch Ende hat, weil sein Leben mit dem Hauptsatz 2:3

## Being all that you are

Within the heart of every man, woman, and child is a deep-seated desire for fulfillment. Many have found that a more-alive understanding of the Bible has released God-given talents. They have begun to understand their capabilities as the children of God. Would you like to understand more of this for yourself?

A book that can help you fulfill your promise as the child of God is *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that speaks to the heart in simple, direct terms of the truths of God's goodness and power, His ever-present love. In *Science and Health* you can learn more about God as the source of intelligence, vision and strength for all His sons and daughters. You can find freedom to be what you are.

If you'd like to have a paperback copy of *Science and Health* just send \$1.07 with the coupon to:

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## Daily Bible verse

For the vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak, and not lie: though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will not tarry. Habbukuk 2:3

La Inducción francesa del libro d'etude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, esiste con le testi originali en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, 100 Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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Le traducteur francés del libro d'etude de la Ciencia Cristiana, « Ciencia y Salud con la Clave de los Escritos », de Mary Baker Eddy, existe con las versiones originales en cuenta. Puede comprarse en las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana, 100 Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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La trad

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Friday, March 7, 1975

## The Monitor's view

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### Arab violence

The brutal terrorist assault by Arab guerrillas in Tel Aviv can only be strongly condemned by all forces that seek peace in the Middle East. It is obvious that the raid was meant as a signal for Henry Kissinger as he begins his difficult mission there. It is obvious, too, it will not stop the negotiations — or hasten them.

It was, in short, a senseless act. Dr. Kissinger needs no violent reminder that peace will never be achieved in the region until the Palestinians are restored to statehood. Nor do the Arab leaders need warning that there will be no Mideast settlement without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

At this stage of the long drawn-out conflict, neither the principal Arab nor Israeli leaders want this murderous cycle of terrorism to go on. They are committed to negotiating. All that such raids accomplish is to harden the already stiff opposition in Israel to Prime Minister Rabin's policy and make it more difficult for him to compromise.

Presumably this is what the guerrillas responsible for the raid hope. They do not want a separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement and

believe that the bargaining now will result in a sellout of the Palestinians.

Where PLO leader Yasser Arafat stands is not clear at this writing. But he could do much for the Palestinian cause if he denounced the attack. Surely he must realize that, if such terrorism continues, he risks blowing up his own hopes for establishment of a Palestinian state of which he would be the leader. He will never convince the Israelis that he is a so-called "moderate" until he consistently behaves like one.

Meanwhile, the raid must not deflect the Israeli leadership from a conciliatory course. The problems confronting the new round of negotiations are awesome of course. The most immediate one is whether President Sadat can indeed conclude an agreement on Sinai independently of some movement on the Syrian front.

But the only way to get all the way down the road to peace is through the constructive, if painful, process of negotiation. All parties must join that process — and, whatever the miscalculations and acts of extremists and terrorists, keep their sights focused on it.

### CIA: no more 'questionable things'

The United States intelligence hierarchy continues to make promises. The degree to which they are kept will determine just how much confidence will be restored to agencies whose legitimate activities are vital to informed and effective government.

"I said we're not going to do the questionable things," asserted director Colby of the Central Intelligence Agency, after acknowledging that a CIA file on Rep. Bella Abzug contained "a considerable amount of material" that "should not be in there."

The disclosure of the CIA file on Representative Abzug came shortly after Representative Drinan had discovered a Federal Bureau of Investigation file on himself. Mr. Colby promised all U.S. citizens that the CIA would honor requests to see any files on them (with the exception of sensitive material) to which they are entitled under the Freedom of Information Act.

Mr. Colby also said that the CIA had been destroying portions of files that were no longer "appropriate" but was suspending the process at the request of congressional committees until investigations are complete.

It is through continued cooperation with the investigators that the CIA and other agencies will best serve not only the public interest but their own. It is to be hoped that President Ford also will follow through on cooperating with the congressional committees, though some doubts about his wholehearted participation were raised when he did not commit himself to fulfilling some requests by the Senate committee this week.

Meanwhile, Americans received a reassuring piece of information from Mr. Colby in the midst of his testimony that Mrs. Abzug was among four present or past members of Congress included in counterintelligence files on Americans against the Vietnam war. He said the CIA had come to the conclusion that there was "no substantial foreign manipulation of or assistance to the antiwar movement."

Needless to say, it was important for the government to know whether improper foreign influence was involved. How to obtain such information without invading individual rights is the complex problem that should be clarified during the current investigation.

### Indonesian chill

The Suharto regime in Indonesia sadly continues to undercut its record of achievement by stifling the press. Last year a number of newspapers were closed by the government and a leading editor, Mochtar Lubis, was prohibited from leaving the country. Now it is disclosed that Mr. Lubis was arrested last month.

Mr. Suharto damages himself not only at home but abroad in permitting such reversals of the degree of press freedom promised early in his rule, when newspapers took advantage of being released from the Sukarno yoke to expose high-level corruption and maladministration. The arrest of Mr. Lubis, long imprisoned for espousing democracy under Sukarno, becomes a solemn symbol of Indonesia's regression from the ideals fought for by him and so many other Indonesians.

### Auto pollution Edsel?

The auto emission-standard picture was acknowledged this week to have grown murkier.

The Environmental Protection Agency said it was concerned about the mists of sulfuric acid being spewed out of catalytic converters on most new-model cars. The converters were designed to keep the quantities of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide emitted by auto exhausts to levels mandated by the Clean Air Act of 1970. The EPA is using its own authority to delay by a year the next stage of emission-standard tightening, in order to come up with sulfuric acid mist standards.

A delay of as much as five years in the emission-standard schedule is in prospect — involving a tangle of issues such as the fate of the catalytic converter, President Ford's bargain with automakers to swap gains in fuel economy for a freeze on pollution requirements, and congressional interest in taxing autos by engine size or weight.

Groups other than the EPA, such as the National Academy of

Sciences, have voiced their concern over the sulfuric acid mist health hazard. Congress will shortly be taking up the subject of the country's air quality, and could well decide it is prudent to accept a one-year or longer delay.

The sulfuric acid mist wrinkle in the air-cleanup program does not discredit the effort to date. It does, as the Clean Air Act's critics argue, point up how experimental such programs can be, demanding costly, new devices like converters which may have to be scrapped.

But ambient air quality in America has been substantially improved. Industry itself was shirking the task and needed clean-air timetables and targets set for it. The catalytic converter may be flawed, but it was a solution industry came up with for meeting standards. If the government is partly responsible for the converter in having pressed for results before other technologies were ready, then it may be fair to say that government, like industry, is entitled to its Edsels.

'Since we're both new at this act why don't we work as a team?'



## Opinion and commentary

### Readers write

#### 'Abortion and the law'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial, "Abortion and the law," clearly recognizes freedom of choice, as the foundation of the Supreme Court ruling. Rather than undermine freedom of choice, opponents would do better to support efforts to encourage individuals to be more responsible.

Greater support, both through financial aid and volunteer assistance, can be given to providers of family planning services such as community health services, planned parenthood, alternative clinics, and women's health centers. Often these groups are limited severely by their lack of resources.

In addition, why don't we encourage the establishment of required courses in parenting for all high school students? Surely learning how to be a successful parent and to understand the responsibilities involved is as important as driver education. A week or two devoted to children in a family living course is scarcely sufficient.

A course in parenting would help to bring a greater awareness of responsibility to those considering being parents someday. Such a course in time would help reduce the number of abortions as well as the existence of unwanted children and abused children.

Am Elizabeth Kerin

Santa Barbara, Calif.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In your editorial "Abortion and the law," you make the same omission as almost every other newspaper reporting this case. Dr. Edelin was convicted of manslaughter of a baby boy and like it or not, this is the issue. Nowhere does one read of any sympathy for the innocent victim of this case and on the worry about whether or not other women will be denied the right to also terminate the lives of their unborn boys or girls.

Does the fact that the Supreme Court said a woman has the right to take her child's life the day, week, month or three months before delivery really make it morally all right for her to do so? Freedom of choice was never meant to take away another's right to be born and to live. Mary Cullen Laconia, N.H.

### Trail bike

To The Christian Science Monitor:

You shouldn't encourage people to build a vacation around a trail bike.

To any walker, hiker, or backpacker who has been ambling along meditating on the beauties of nature the sound of a gasoline engine with its carbon monoxide fumes is not simply irritating. The trail bike is threatening. The wanton speed and recklessness of some bikers threatens the person on the trail and the ecology of the environment. Have you ever seen a trail bike tear up the ground or heard it roaring, mufflerless, through the serenity of the forest? They rip through the forest too fast to appreciate it or even see it.

Milford, Conn. Michael J. Herrick Watergate sentences

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I do not condone the illegal acts of Messrs. Mitchell, Ehrlichman, Haldeman, and Mardian, but I think it is grossly unfair that they have been sentenced to severe punishment whereas their ringleader goes scot-free. I hope that President Ford's conscience will eventually make him realize the enormity of the injustice he has done.

Robert Throop Craig Laguna Hill, Calif.

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each received editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

### Winds of change

#### Americans' reasons to celebrate

By William H. Stringer

Some few Americans are unhappy that their nation's 200th birthday — its bicentennial — has come along at just this time. We are in a recession, they note. We have just had a traumatic change in the presidency. We have experienced the Watergate disaster. We may have to do something about our oil supplies and our energy.

Is this the time to be celebrating? These people ask. How much better if the bicentennial had come 10 years ago and were over and finished now. Or how much better if it weren't coming until, say, 1985, when surely the United States would be out of its recession doldrums. Watergate would be long past, and we might be finding new sources of energy not controlled by Middle East sheikhs.

But surely you can guess what I am about to argue. Namely, that this is just the time to have a bicentennial — an appreciation — of America. Of course. This is just the time to be required to look about us and see what we have to be grateful for, just the time to get on with the political reforms and improved conduct, as a nation, that Watergate has shown to be necessary. This is just the time to refuse to be intimidated by energy shortages; time to resolve that we can, we really can, become self-sufficient in energy before the year 2000 rolls around.

Those who have given much thought to the bicentennial, and how we can best celebrate it, have perceived three basic themes that Americans all across the country can adhere to. They are, to state them in brief words, heritage, festival, and horizon.

That is to say, we honor our heritage — the independence declared back in 1776; the Constitution framed, to set us on our path for these 200 years; the Bill of Rights, which is a basic protection for all. And we celebrate the festival of this occasion, finding much in which to rejoice — in patriotic song and good fellowship.

And we shall use these bicentennial weeks and months as a time to enhance the quality of American life, not just so that we can have a more pleasant daily existence but because we know that we have a grand opportunity and because we want to prove what free men can do to make life on this Planet Earth worth living.

### Mirror of opinion

#### Ben Gurion on peace

"Never forget," Ben Gurion told Roots, "that historically this country belongs to two races — the Arabs of Palestine and the Jews of the world — each of whom . . . controlled it for some 1,300 years . . ."

"To get peace, we must return in principle to the pre-1967 borders. We simply haven't the available Jews to populate all Biblical Palestine. . . . We should return all gains except East Jerusalem and the Golan. And on these we must negotiate."

"All gains?" Roots asked him incredulously.

"Certainly. Except for East Jerusalem for history, and the Golan for security — and considering the strength of Arab sentiment, some degree of accommodation will be necessary even here."

What Ben Gurion wanted was not a grudging peace, but one the Arabs would enthusiastically welcome.

"Then together we could turn the Middle East into a second garden of Eden and one of the great creative centers of the earth." — The Des Moines Register

Johnnie L. Tidwell